THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE NATIONAL BONDS.

Important Financial Document—A Reply to Pendleton's Assertions.

The Sandusky *Register*, an able authority on financial matters, which has on several occasions contained articles from Jay Cooke, Esq., says in its issue of Sept. 7:—

On Saturday last Hon. George H. Pendleton addressed the Democracy of Huron county at Norwalk. Being desirous of receiving the pure milk of Democratic doctrine from the breast of its recognized expounder, we went twenty miles to listen to his address. Mr. Pendleton uniformly begins his speeches by disclaiming all intention of misrepresenting his opponents and by conceding to them the same patriotism, conscientiousness and honesty of purpose which he claims for himself. This at once disarms prejudice and prepares the listener for a candid and fair discussion of the questions of the hour. How grievously that same listener is doomed to be disappointed may be inferred when we say that Mr. Pendleton in the body of his speech distorts the truths of history in the spirit of an advocate, states just as much of a fact as will suit his case, and leaves the remainder unsaid; admits no wrong in his own party and concedes no good to the opposing one. We regret to apply to so pleasant a gentleman as Mr. Pendleton so harsh a title as that of demagogue, but we fear his Norwalk speech will compel us to do this mentally, whether we do it in public or not. By a demagogue we mean an artful orator who seeks to influence and lead the unreflecting multitude by pandering to popular and unworthy prejudices, by the practice of specious arts and the telling of half truths.

Postponing a more specific review of Mr. Pendleton's statements to another time, we shall here refer only to his position on the question of State and local taxation of Government bonds. One of the leading counts in the speaker's indictment of the Republican party was the fact that the bonds of the national Government are exempt from State and local taxation. He dwelt upon this as a Republican outrage upon the rights of the people, a wicked discrimination in favor of the rich and against the poor, and an abuse which ought not to be tolerated. But he left the matter just there. He failed to state in what way a Democratic Administration would remedy the alleged hardship. Yet the inference he intended to have ignorant men draw from his language was that the election of Seymour and Blair would remove all cause for complaint by securing the prompt and rigid taxation of all national securities. He did not even hint that there were grave legal and economical difficulties, if not insurmountable obstacles, in the way of local taxation of Government bonds. He wished to profit by a half truth. This is the uniform course pursued by Democratic speakers and writers the country over. Feeling the injustice done the Republican party by Mr. Pendleton's one sided statement of the case, and wishing to have him publicly state what remedy he would apply to the evil of bond exemption, the writer of this sent the speaker a note, as follows:—

Mr. Pendleton:—You complain that the bonds of the general Government are exempt from State and local taxation. As a Republican, I respectfully ask how you propose to have the evil remedied if the Democracy obtain power? Has not the United States Supreme Court, on three separate occasions, decided that a State cannot tax national securities? Have you any remedy except to pay the bonds in greenbacks before maturity. Yours truly,

A. B. NETTLETON.

When the above reached Mr. Pendleton he had closed his address, and Mr. McKinney was speaking. There was abundant time, however, after McKinney closed, for Mr. Pendleton to reply to the question; as the subject did not require more than three minutes' time, but after reading the note to several persons on the stand, he placed it in his pocket, and the meeting adjourned. Nine-tenths of the Democrats present went away believing that bond exemption was a piece of atrocious radical oppression, and that there was not the slightest reason in the world why States should not tax national securities.

Afterward, at the St. Charles Hotel, Mr. Pendleton sent for the writer, and during an interview he explained that the written question had reached him after he had finished speaking, or he would have been pleased to answer it publicly. He then defined his position in substance, and, for the most part, in words, as follows:—

"The usual argument against State taxation of Government bonds is, that it will not do for the general Government to give the several States control over the market value of its securities by admitting their right to tax them like other property. But the practical difficulty in the way of State and local taxation of the bonds is the fact that the general Government does not assent to such taxation. Now I would have the general Government give this needed assent."

The question was here asked:—"But must not this assent be given when the bonds are issued, so that purchasers may know what they are buying?" Mr. Pendleton said:—

"That is an undecided question. My own opinion is, but I hold it subject to future modification, that the National Government can change its rule and rate of taxation after the bonds have been issued. In my opinion there is nothing amounting to a contract that the present bonds shall not be taxed higher than a specified rate. The Government changes its rule and rate of taxation on other property; why not on its bonds as well? But if there are good reasons why a State should not tax the bonds then the National Government ought itself to tax its bonds to an amount equal to the tax, both State and national, which is levied on other property."

As Mr. Pendleton had had nearly two hours to consider the question submitted to him we presume his reply is one he is willing to stand by. Let us see how it will bear a brief examination.

The United States Supreme Court has decided in five distinct cases that a State does not possess the right to tax the bonds of the United States; first by Chief Justice Marshall in the case of McCulloch vs. the State of Maryland (4 Wheaton, 16); again by the same jurist in the case of Weston vs. the City of Charleston (2 Peters, 449); again in the case of Osborn vs. the United States Bank; again in 1862, in the case of the Bank of Commerce vs. New York (2 Black, 620); and again in the case of Van Allen vs. the Assessors (3 Wallace, 585. Mr. Pendleton does not question the binding force of these decisions, if we understand him, but he would have the National Government confer the right of local taxation of its bonds by act of Congress.

Now it is by no means certain that this right can be conferred. The question has never been adjudicated, but the best authorities lean to the opinion that Congress cannot legally authorize a State or municipality to tax the bonds of the United States. The States are restrained from levying such a tax by an implied provision of the Constitution itself, as was affirmed by the Supreme Court in each of the cases we have cited, and an act of Congress cannot repeal any provision of the Constitution, express or implied.

In 1832, when a measure involving this same principle was pending in the Senate, Daniel Webster, the "Defender of the Constitution," held that Congress could not by enactment confer on a State the right to tax the bonds of the United States. He said:—

Now, sir, I ask how can we relieve the States from this constitutional prohibition? It is true that this prohibition is not imposed in express terms, but it results from the general provisions of the Constitution, and has been judicially decided to exist in full force. This is a protection, then, which the Constitution of the United States, by its own force, holds over this institution which Congress has deemed necessary to be created in order to carry on the Government. So soon as Congress, exercising its own judgment, has chosen to create it, can we throw off from this Government this constitutional protection? I think it clear we cannot. We cannot repeal the Constitution. We cannot say that every power, every branch, every institution, and every law of this Government shall not have all the force, all the sanction and all the protection which the Constitution gives it.

We give this view of the case, not as necessarily committing ourselves to its soundness, but as proof that it is by no means certain that a State can tax Government bonds even after being authorized to do so by Congress. To go no further, we have Daniel Webster on one side and George Pendleton on the other.

The reason why the Constitution does not permit a State to tax United States bonds is that the opposite rule would place the credit of the nation at the mercy of the several State Legislatures, and place it in the power of the several States (by excessive taxation of national securities) to prevent the general Government from borrowing money by rendering Government bonds worthless as an investment.

But waiving the question whether Congress can or cannot confer the right of taxation upon the States, let us consider Mr. Pendleton's proposition to have this right conferred after the bonds have been sold to the people. Mr. Pendleton will excuse us for saying that this is flat repudiation, and we do him the credit to believe he would abandon the theory if he had control of the legislation of the country. The standing rule of the Constitution and Government is that United States bonds shall not be taxed by States. Individuals buy them with this understanding, and accept a lower rate of interest in consideration of the exemption. Hence the bonds can only be honestly taxed by States when their liability to such tax is made known at the time of their issue and sale. To "change the rule" after the bonds have been sold to the people is to obtain money under false pretenses and perpetrate a swindle.

But the exemption of the present United States bonds from local taxation does not rest alone on the Constitution and the failure of Congress to give its assent to such taxation. The law authorizing the issue of the present five-twenty bonds and constituting the contract between the Government and the public creditor contains this explicit provision:—

And all stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States held by individuals, corporations, or associations within the United States shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority.

This proviso is attached to every loan bill passed during the war. And yet Mr. Pendleton says "there is nothing amounting to a contract that the bonds shall not be taxed above a certain rate." And it is his opinion (held subject to future modification) that the Government may "change its rule of taxation" (that is repudiate its contracts) after the bonds are sold. What would a business man of ordinary notions of commercial honor say of Mr. Pendleton's proposition? Mr. Pendleton knows better.

Finally, in case the present bonds cannot be legally taxed by the States—and we have shown that they cannot be—Mr. Pendleton would have the General Government tax them to an amount equal to the tax, State and national, levied on other property. But this is a surrender of the whole question at issue, which is that the bonds ought to be taxed in the communities where they are held. But overlook the surrender, what then? The Government already taxes the interest on its bonds by taxing incomes. Any other national tax on national securities is simply a repudiation of a part of the interest promised to be paid. In order to tax its own bonds honestly the General Government must give notice of its intention to do so when it sells the bonds. But, then, it will gain no money by the tax, for those who have money to loan will demand an increase of interest just equal to the rate of the proposed tax. In other words, a Government bond bearing six per cent. interest and exempt from all tax will sell for just as much as a bond bearing eight per cent. interest and subject to two per cent. tax. Taxing our own bonds honestly is simply taking money out of one pocket and putting it into the other, with the addition that it costs something to make the transfer, and that is so much dead loss. In order to make any money by taxing our own bonds we must issue them with the understanding that they are exempt from tax and then obtain a low rate of interest, and thus, when they are sold to the people, turn round and levy a tax on them as Mr. Pendleton proposes. Whether this sort of swindling would prove profitable in the long run we leave it to the common sense of the people to decide.

If any plan can be devised by Democrats or Republicans whereby Government bonds can be honestly taxed, and in such a way as to put any money in the treasury, we shall gladly favor its adoption; but as we do not believe any human being can lift himself by his bootstraps, so we do not believe the United States will ever become rich by taxing its own debts. If we wish to repudiate let us do it openly, not covertly. Mr. Pendleton, with his superior intelligence, sees and understands the fatal objections we have named, but for the paltry satisfaction of striking the Republican party he is willing to stultify himself and deal in a kind of argument wholly unworthy his talents and his name. He is willing to descend from the position of a statesman, to which many of his friends have assigned him, and practice the arts of the mousing politician.

TENNESSEE.

Mutterings of Frank Blair's Rebellion.

A correspondent at Memphis writes to the New York *Tribune* on the 3d inst. as follows:—

The deadly opposition to the Militia bill in Tennessee is because such a force under the noble old patriot, Governor Brownlow, would entail defeat of Rebel schemes, or force them into open Rebellion, for which they have not as yet recuperated sufficient strength. This is why calling out such a militia means, as Pike says, "war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt"—"a war in which no quarter is to be asked or given." Disguise it as they may, the seemingly insane hopes and revolutionary desires and prospects of the desperate followers of the lost cause are all centered in the election of Seymour and Blair.

Any loyal man at the North flatter himself that if Seymour and Blair are elected they will not succeed, and the war have been indeed fought in vain.

Rendered desperate by the magnitude of the stake for which they are playing, the leaders of Southern Democracy, casting aside all the old landmarks and established precepts of party, are literally groveling in the dirt to the blacks they in heart so thoroughly despise. Here in Memphis all else is of no importance at present, compared to seeking a portion of the colored vote. Colored ward clubs, colored meetings, colored torch light processions, colored converts to the faith, colored speeches, and colored orators are, in fact, the theme of conversation on every hand. Those immaculate sons of chivalry, formerly so disgusted at the mere sight of a free nigger, who turned up their noses in pious horror at the mere mention of a nigger voter, scowled malignantly at a colored orator, and were ready to faint at mere thoughts of the terrible stench of colored meetings are now most eager to do them honor by an obsequiousness that disgusts the sensible blacks themselves. Those who but yesterday spat viciously at mention of nigger radicals, and ranked them with Pike as "a race of babbling apes and baboons," to-day are seen hobnobbing with some stalwart nigger upon the street corner, pleading earnestly for his conversion to the folds of Democracy, or upon a platform sandwiched among a crowd of wooly heads, listening to their rude oratorship, and counselling earnestly as to logic of political events. Wonderful change! Matt. Gallaway even, the war horse of Tennessee Democracy, who, stern, rigid, and exemplary in faith, rudely kicked from without the pale of the faithful, all supposed to favor colored suffrage, and looked upon the term nigger, synonymous with stink, to-day found speaking beside a colored orator and reporting such orator's speech as able and patriotic in that nigger Democratic organ, the *Avalanche*. Verily, the world moves! Democracy fraternizing on brotherly terms with nigger in its every phase and condition. To do the blacks justice here in Memphis, the majority are not only thoroughly disgusted with such groveling on the part of their former enemies, but extremely suspicious of their good faith, and the whole thing so far, at least is a fizzle.

In the country this new-born love of nigger shows itself in the shape of barbecues or rude feasts, to which all assemble from far and near. A week or so before the affair is to come off, messengers are despatched to all the plantations and settlements within reach, whose business it is to see that each and every black has a special invitation. He is told he must come, a glorious time is to be had—feasting, music, and dancing, a regular darkey's idea of Paradise in fact. If he comes he is to enjoy himself the best he knows how, to dance and sing to his heart's content, be feasted upon the best the country affords, and allowed to carry away as much as he pleases. At the same time he is given to understand if he does not come he will be looked upon as opposed to those who would fain befriend him, told he cannot expect to live in that neighborhood, and will be watched and looked after. The hidden meaning of this he well understands—he has heard and seen the Ku Klux, and, of course, he attends. "Here he is feasted, flattered, and cajoled to his heart's content." Speeches are made, showing him the brotherly love of his former masters, and the rascally character of radicals in general, none of whom he is expected to be seen associating with, under penalty of resting under suspicion himself. What are the poor blacks to do? Bereft of all moral support, they have but acquiescence, or the natural recourse of their race, dissimulation and deceit.

GEORGIA.

Protest of the Expelled Members of the Legislature.

The following is the text of the protest of the colored members of the State Legislature, who were recently expelled:—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 3, 1868.—To the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:—This House having decided by a vote this day to expel the undersigned members from the seats to which they have been legally elected for no improper conduct on their part, and for no other legal reason, or pretended cause, except their color, the undersigned, ardently desiring the peace of society and the prosperity of the State, and determined to do all in their power to avoid bloodshed or war of races, have decided to suffer wrongs for a time, rather than attempt to redress them in a manner that may, in this time of high political excitement, produce civil strife.

For these considerations the undersigned will abide by the decision of this House, and will peacefully retire from the seats to which they consider themselves legally entitled. But before doing so, the undersigned, as the representatives of their race consisting of over 50,000 citizens, and over 90,000 legal electors of this state, in the name of the State, whose peaceful citizens they are, whose laws they have obeyed, and whose white women and children they supported and protected when their husbands, fathers, and brothers were upon distant battle-fields in the service of the Confederate States; in the name of justice, and that equality before the laws to which they are entitled; in the name of peace and humanity, without which anarchy and confusion must take the place of good government, stability, and protection of life and property, and in the name of that friendship and good understanding, which it is their interest and their ardent desire to cultivate with the white race, do hereby enter their solemn protest against the outrage perpetrated upon their race by the action of this House; and they hereby give notice that they will appeal at the proper time to the Congress of the United States, and the justice of the American people, to redress the grievances to which they are subjected by the intolerant and oppressive conduct of the dominant party in this House, who, while part of their members were in danger of losing their seats on account of ineligibility and under the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, met the colored members of this House in a spirit of conciliation and kindness during the investigation, but who, when they had obtained an erroneous decision of the House in their favor, which enables them to retain seats to which, under the Constitution of the United States, they are not entitled on account of their participation in the Rebellion, forget that Congress has power under said Constitutional amendment to pass all laws and establish all courts or tribunals necessary to carry out said amendment, and that, by the judgment of such tribunals, they may yet be compelled to vacate seats illegally held by them, and who now make war on the right of colored members and drive them from the hall. The undersigned respectfully demand that this protest may be entered upon the journal of the House.

James Porter,	W. H Harrison,
James M. Simms,	P. Moore,
U. L. Houston,	Philip Joiner,
George H. Glower	John T. Costin,
W. A. Golden,	Abram Colby,
George Liuder,	Peter O. Neil,
Robert Lumpkin,	Henry M. Turner,
S. Gardner,	Alexander Stone,
A. Richardson,	Thomas M. Allen,
A. Smith,	Thomas P. Beard,
Munday Floyd,	Edwin Belcher,
E. Barnes,	Nat. Davis,
John Watren,	F. H. Fyal,
M. Claiborne,	

We, the undersigned members of the House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, join in making solemn protest against the proceedings of the House of Representatives in expelling the colored members of this House.

Jno. A. Madden,	Benjamin Ayer,
G. W. Johnson,	Ephraim Tweedy,
Virgil Hillyer,	J. S. Bryant,
James Fitzpatrick,	Alex. Hares,
J. Mason Rice,	S. A. Darnell,
J. E. J. Franks,	S. F. Salter,

FORT PILLOW.

General Forrest Visits the Scene of His Crime.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has visited Fort Pillow with General Forrest. We give the following extracts from his extended account:—

The old works are now overgrown with hickory brush and young peach trees, which have sprung up from the seeds of the fruit consumed by the garrison, yet all the old lines, though very much washed, are still plainly visible. The fortifications built by the Rebels in 1861-2, to defend the land approaches were upon a very extensive scale, and would have held quite a large army. As we walked up the hill the General's face assumed a very serious cast, and when we had reached the high point upon which had stood the Union flagstaff, and which overlooks all the field, he said, "We are now upon the spot where I am represented to have assumed the *rote* of a ferocious butcher, and murdered in cold blood a whole garrison of Union troops, thereby supplying material for illustrations for *Harper's Weekly*." Climbing upon the grass-grown ridge that was once a breastwork, we sat down alone, I to write a description of the ground, the General to refresh his memory upon the movements of his troops. While I wrote I could not but glance occasionally at him and think, this is he who is called the "hero of the Fort Pillow massacre," now looking over the scene of his bloody work; but even in his darkest moods I could not associate him in my mind with any of the horrid butchers of humanity that history describes to us.

The General related how the fort was captured, and said:—"This was the taking, and now for the massacre. There were with me many citizens who had been wronged, and, I think, without waiting for the surrender of the men who had wronged them and their families, they shot them down. When I found out that they were doing this (understand this was during the twenty minutes of the engagement, and not after the capture), I ordered it stopped, and was compelled to shoot one of my own men who did not obey me promptly. The whole force in the garrison numbered in all 557 troops, white and colored, when the fight began. After the fight we sent 70 men who were wounded on the gunboats, and then sent to Demopolis, Mississippi, for exchange, seven officers and 219 men, making 292 men in all, who survived the capture. But in addition to this, forty-four or forty-five negroes were taken by my young men and returned to their masters, making a total of 100 negroes who were left, or a total of 340 of all the troops surviving. The total number of colored troops in the garrison at first was 262. Some of these, as well as some of the whites, escaped from the works, and into the woods, and across Coal Creek, No man was killed after the capture by my order; and any killing that was done was without my knowledge." This is the story of the capture of Fort Pillow, as told me by the principal actor upon the battle field itself. On the way down he said he could not understand why the fight there had been called a massacre; that its result was only natural in war, and he thought the public should so regard it.

K. K. K.

They Call Out a Colored Man, and Shoot Him as he Runs.

The Memphis *Post* of the 5th inst. has the following:—

Last night at midnight a dozen Ku-Klux assassins called at the house of a quiet and inoffensive colored man named Reuben Mason, living on the widow Baker place, northeast of the City Hospital, and north of the Catholic Cemetery. The ruffians demanded admission, declaring there was a man there that they wanted. Mason, who was in his bed, got up and went to the door to see who they were. They ordered him to come out, and he went out. They called to some one in the gang who they called captain, who took charge of him. As he was taking him off, Mason asked leave to step one side for a moment. Noticing the "captain's" head turned, he darted off with all his might. The captain at once opened fire upon him. One ball grazed the side of his face, and another lodged in his neck.

The poor fellow succeeded, however, in making his escape. This morning Dr. A. B. Newkirk dressed his wounds. Mason cannot imagine what grudge the villains had against him, except that he was a black man. He is not aware that he has an enemy in the world. The ruffians were white men. The "Captain" was a very stout man, and may yet be identified. It is certainly a bold move on the part of the Ku-Klux to attempt their outrages so near the homes of so many thousand colored men. We trust that none of them will hesitate to protect themselves whenever thus assailed by these midnight assassins.

—Ben Hill said to the Georgia negroes the other day:—"I have studied the history of your race for four thousand years." He must be rather advanced in life. Is he one of the "eternal hills?"

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs at the Capital—A Judgment in Favor of the United States.

The Militia Bill in Tennessee to Become a Law—Pursuit of Rebel Murderers.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The United States and Canada.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Department of State has been officially informed by our Consul at Toronto, under date of the 2d inst., that judgment had been pronounced in favor of the United States in the suit of the United States against Boyd and others in the Postage Stamp case.

Personal.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Taylor has left Washington on business for the Indians in the West. Colonel Mix is commissioned *ad interim*.

Municipal Trouble.

A number of those who upon the first ballot in joint convention of the City Council received the largest number of votes cast, have commenced suit for the various positions for which they were candidates. They claim that they were elected, because the law of August providing for election in joint convention reads:—"The person receiving the highest number of votes cast shall be declared elected." The Republican majority passed a resolution declaring that it required a majority vote to elect.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Arrival of the Colonization Ship from Liberia—Affairs in the Republic—Maryland Politics.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—The ship Golconda, of the American Colonization Society, which arrived here yesterday, brought as passengers from Liberia J. J. Roberts, ex-President of Liberia, and wife, Dr. Laing, and some others. All of the 350 passengers taken out by the Golconda landed safely and in good health. Everything in the republic was prosperous. Chief Justice Ray, of the Supreme Court of the Republic, had been impeached for malpractice and removed. Mrs. Dushane, for the alleged poison of her husband's nephew, had been released from prison, and the case ignored.

The Democratic Convention to nominate Governor Swann for Congress is now in session. His nomination is certain. In all five Democratic districts the Democrats nominate their Congressmen to-day.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Militia Bill to Become a Law—Its Provisos.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 9.—The Senate yesterday reconsidered the vote by which it had passed the Military bill of 1867, as a substitute for the House bill, and after a good deal of debate and skirmishing it passed on its second reading the House bill by a vote of 12 to 8, with a single amendment. The amendment provides that the Governor may order troops to any county in the State whenever ten loyal citizens of that county, who are freeholders, shall forward to him a statement, approved by a Judge, Sheriff, Attorney-General, or member of Legislature, declaring that civil law cannot be enforced; that life and property are insecure, and that the elective franchise is in danger of being obstructed. The law in its present shape throws upon the county which shall require the presence of troops the whole expense of their service in the county.

This bill will pass the third reading in the Senate to-day without further material amendment, and is now certain to become a law.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Serious Illness of Ex-President Pierce—Death of an Ex-State Senator.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 9—10 30 A. M.—Ex-President Franklin Pierce is very low this morning, and not expected to recover.

Hon. Jonas D. Sleeper, of this city, died of apoplexy at Plymouth yesterday. He was Clerk of the Merrimac County Supreme Judicial Court, and had been State Senator, and a highly respectable citizen.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Convening of the Republican State Convention.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WORCESTER, Sept. 9.—The Republican State Convention assembled at Mechanics' Hall, in this city, at 11 o'clock this forenoon. The lower floor of the large hall was packed with delegates, comprising most of the representative men of the Republican party. Never has a larger or more confident delegate convention of the dominant party in the Commonwealth met to nominate State officers and prepare the work for a Presidential campaign.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The State Fair—Pursuit After Murderers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 9.—The opening day of the State Fair yesterday was a brilliant success. The weather was propitious, the attendance large, and the display in every department far exceeds that of any previous exhibition.

Energetic efforts are being made to capture the murderer of the Willich family, near Randolph station. Organized parties are in pursuit, and the capture of the suspected party is almost certain. His punishment will be swift and sure.

The girl, Nellie Connor, who was dragged from her house and tarred by a party of ruffians, on Friday night, is in the city and has almost recovered from her barbarous treatment. The outrageous act creates intense indignation, and prompt justice will be meted out to the villains.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 9—A. M.—Consols for money, 94; for account, 94¼. U. S. 5-20s, 72; Illinois Central, 91; Erie, 30¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9—A. M.—Cotton heavy and unchanged. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales. Shipments from Bombay to the 4th inst. 7300 bales. Flour, 27s. 6d. Lard firm and advanced 6d. Sales at 71s. 6d. Tallow, 45s. 6d. Sugar dull and declined 3d. Sales at 36s. 6d. Petroleum firmer.

FOO CHOW, August 20.—Tea heavy; exports, 81,000,000 pounds.

FROM DENVER.

The Billiard Tournament—Work on the City Barracks.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DENVER, Sept. 9.—The billiard tournament for the championship cue of Nebraska, Dakota and Colorado, which commenced at Brunswick Hall yesterday, is still progressing, with a good attendance from the State and adjoining Territories. Professor Carme and several other noted billiardists arrived from Chicago last evening.

Work on the military barracks near the city commegced yesterday.

Naval Disasters on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The schooner A. J. Burr sprang a leak off Farralone Island, September 1, and went down almost immediately, the crew saving only a portion of their effects. The captain and crew succeeded in reaching here in the vessel's small boats. The Italian barque Brignaldillo, which went ashore a few days since, below the Cliff House, has been abandoned by the owners to the underwriters. The vessel is insured in Genoa, Italy.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The Kentucky Mining Company has declared a dividend of $30 per share for August, payable the 10th.

Flour $5 00@6 50; Wheat, $1 95@2; Legal-tenders, 70¾.

THE CELESTIALS.

An Interview with the Doctor of the Chinese Embassy.

The Boston *Advertiser* of yesterday morning relates the following curious interview:—

The writer, through the interpreter, Teh, had a conversation with the physician of the Chinese Embassy, Dr. Tso, when in Boston, principally for the purpose of learning whether, if an educated female physician should be sent out from this country, she would be favorably received. With regard to the present connection of women with the profession there, the Doctor stated that the practice of midwifery was wholly in their hands; that they were not taught the art in any schools, but had books on the subject to read. This statement agrees with other authorities. For example, Dr. William Lockhart, an English missionary physician, after twenty years' practice in China, in a work published in 1861, says, in alluding to this department of the profession, "This practice is in China left entirely to women. It may be observed, in passing, that the Chinese race does not appear to have run out in consequence. Teh remarked that when the Empresses (wives of the Emperor) were attended by physicians in case of sickness, the Doctor was not allowed to see or touch the patient; a string was tied around her wrist, and she sat on one side of a window while the doctor sat on the other, and ascertained the state of the pulse by holding the string between his thumb and finger. Among the common people, he said, the doctor could feel of the woman's pulse, and see her tongue. In reply to the question as to sending out an educated female physician to teach their women the medical art, and to practice, the doctor expressed his approval of the idea without qualification. The interpreter, for himself, said it would be a very good plan, and it would receive encouragement from the government officials. The other interpreter, Fung, coming into the room at that moment, and having the proposition stated to him, said "Good, very good." Teh, being asked if he would not bear in mind this interview, and when the lady came out give her all the encouragement he could, said "Yes, yes, certainly."

The writer had previously conferred with Mr. Burlingame, who expressed his decided approval of the plan of sending out a medically educated woman to Pekin and his readiness to do what he could to insure the success of her mission. There is every reason to believe that a doctress of the right stamp would be a popular personage among all classes, and especially in the higher grades of society. She would be welcomed to the private apartments of the Empresses, while the doctor sat outside holding the string and asking questions through a third person. It may here be stated, for the information of any interested, that the Missionary Boards are ready to send out female missionary physicians to Pekin and other stations as soon as the right ones are ready to go.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—The ordinary miscellany of bankrupt business transacted on every Wednesday was considered to-day.

NISI PRIUS, Judge Shaswood.—Rules and motions were heard this morning, but nothing of interest was before the Court.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, Allison, P. J.—The Sheriff at length succeeded in obtaining Judge Stroud's signature to his jury return, which he presented to the Court this morning. Judge Allison appointed Wm. S. Steward foreman of the grand jury, and that body was sworn and instructed as to its duties, and dismissed to business.

Owing to this delay in the formation of the grand jury, there was nothing to-day requiring the attention of the petit jurors, who were therefore discharged until to-morrow.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money continues very abundant and loans are made freely on satisfactory collaterals at four per cent., while the leading dealers in Government securities are enabled to borrow largely at three. In exceptional cases transactions where small amounts are involved on the pledge of miscellaneous stocks are reported at five. There is a very limited amount of dry goods paper offering, and this is discounted for the most part at seven per cent., although prime names in other departments of trade are negotiable at six and where the time is short even at five. The general business of the country is rather quiet, and hence the amount of commercial paper being made is small. In the dry goods trade, particularly, business is transacted largely on a cash basis and very short credits. Just now there is quite a revival of activity in the trade, although buyers generally manifest a prudent reluctance to buy more than is necessary to supply their immediate wants. Both sellers and buyers are much more conservative in their views than they were while the war lasted, or even for a year or two afterwards. The prospects are favorable to a moderately good and remunerative fall trade, and for this and nothing more the jobbers here are prepared. Money promises to continue easy at this centre during the remainder of the year, and the only drain upon our resources will be to move the crops."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money continues abundant at 5@5 per cent. with rather more business doing at 4 per cent., and an increase in demand is shown in some quarters, but among brokers large amounts continue to be offered at 3 per cent.

"Sterling Exchange was dull and steady. We quote:—London, 60 days, 109¼@109¾; London, sight, 109¾@109¾; London, prime commercial, 108¼@108½; Paris, long, 5 16¼@5 15; Paris, short, 5 13¾@5 12½; Antwerp, 5 20@5 18¾; swiss, 5 20@5 18¾; Hamburg, 35¾@35¾; Amsterdam, 40⅝@40⅜; Frankfort, 40¾@40¾; Bremen, 79¾@79¾; Berlin, 71⅝@71⅝."

—Mr. Alexander A. Macrae, in his Liverpool Produce Circular of Aug. 28 speaks of American hay, thus:—"This article should be well worth the attention of all. Owing to the continual demand in this country the price of English has advanced to £7 per ton, and we cannot recuperate until June—July next. Meanwhile each steamer is bringing in the American, which has been sold at the low price of £5 to £5 5s. per ton. This, however, cannot last long, and the price must, it is fair to predict, assimilate with English. Our newspapers teem with leading articles and letters as to what is to become of our cattle for want of fodder, and the *Times* is greatly alarmed, publishing in yesterday's edition the following from me: Sir,—Are your correspondents aware that every steamer almost is bringing us hay from America, and that it sells as it arrives at about £5 per ton; some lots sold this week only at £4 15s. to £5 5s."

—The Treasurer of Virginia has cancelled $111,000 of Virginia bonds received from the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company in payment of a debt due the State from that Company, thus reducing the State debt by that sum.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1868.

The Money Market continues easy. Call loans are offered at 4@5 per cent.; prime commercial paper ranges from 6@7 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were a fraction lower; 104¼ was bid for 10-40s; 113¾ for 6s of 1881; 113¾ for '62 5-20s; 109¾ for '64 5 20s; 111 for '65 5 20s; 108⅞ for July '65 5-20s; 108⅞ for '67 5-20s; and 108⅛ for '68 5-20s. City loans were dull. The new issue sold at 103, a slight decline.

Railroad shares were firmly held. Reading sold at 45, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54¼a55, a slight advance; Camden and Amboy at 129, no change; and Norristown at 70, no change; 44 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 56 for Mine Hill; 34½ for North Pennsylvania; 55 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 33½ for Catawissa preferred; 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 47½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 15. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 64 for West Philadelphia; and 9½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 240 was bid for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 128½ for for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 31½ for Mechanics'; 106 for Southwark; 116 for Kensington; 59 for Penn Township; 60½ for Girard; 90½ for Western; 73½ for City; 45 for Consolidation, and 64 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 20½, no change. 19½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 30 for Morris Canal; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, 1 series	101¾	$1000 Leh 6s, gold l	88
$5000 do. 1 ser	104¾	$600 Leh 6s, RR l	84¼
$5000 do. 1 ser	104¾	100 sh Read R	45
$1500 do. 2 ser	107	100 do	45
$50 do. 3 ser	108	8 sh Penna R	54¾
$5000 do. 3 ser	108	8 do	54¾
$500 do. 2 ser	107	150 do	55
$4500 City 6s, New	103	4 sh Cam & Am	129
$2000 C&A m 6s, '89	95¾	15 sh Len Nav	20¾
$4000 Pa R 2 m 6s	93¾	400 sh 13th & 15th	15

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	144¼	11·50 A. M.	144¼
10·15 "	144¼	12·30 P. M.	144¼
10·20 "	144¼	1·00 "	144¼

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113¾; do. 1862, 113¼@113¾; do., 1864, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, 110¼@111¼; do., 1865, new, 108¼@108¾; do., 1867, new, 108¼@108¾; do., 1868, 108¾@108¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104¾@104¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 118¾. Gold, 144¼@144¼. Silver, 136½@138.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of Exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¼@113¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¾@113¾; do., 1864, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, 110¼@111; do. July, 1865, 108¼@108¾; do. July, 1867, 108¼@108¾; 1868, 108¾@108¾; 5s, 10-40s, 104¼@104¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·45; September, 1865, 119·45; October, 1865, 118¼@119. Gold, 144¼@144¾.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; old 5-20s, 113½@113¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, 111@111¼; 5-20s, July, 1865, 108¼@108¾; do., 1867, 108¼@108¾; do., 1868, 108¾@108¾; 10-40, 104¼@105¼. Gold, 144¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.—The Flour Market still retains its feature of extreme quietude, and prices of fresh ground family may be quoted fully 25 cents per barrel lower. About 1000 barrels were taken by the home consumers at $7@7 75 for superfine; $8@9 for extras; $9@11 for spring wheat extra family; $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12 75@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $9 50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is without material change. Sales of new red at $2 25@2 30, and 2000 bushels Indiana Amber at $2 35. Rye is selling at $1 60 per bushel for new Western. Corn is quiet at yesterday's quotations. Sales

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Democracy and the Debt.

From the N. Y. Times.

Western Democratic journals point to the resolution adopted last Thursday by the Albany Convention as proof that the party, East and West, is one on the debt and greenback question. It must be admitted that their exultation is not without cause. Until now the Democratic party in this State has stood aloof from Mr. Pendleton and his doctrines. Mr. Seymour, up to the very eve of his nomination, held strong ground in favor of an honorable and honest recognition of the rights of the public creditor. Mr. Hoffman, too, presiding over a State Convention in October, declared that the honor as well as the property of the country is pledged "to the payment of every dollar of the national debt, honestly and fully, not only according to the letter but according to the spirit of the bond." Nothing could be clearer or more emphatic, and as Messrs. Seymour and Hoffman were so were the other leading members of the party in New York. On this issue they resisted the nomination of Pendleton, and the propositions of which he is the consistent and conspicuous advocate.

But the Convention which nominated Mr. Hoffman has pledged the party in this State to the repudiation plank of the platform adopted by the body which nominated Mr. Seymour. The State resolution affirms the greenback doctrine in the plainest possible terms, thus:—

"The payment of the public obligations in strict accordance with their terms; in gold only when gold is nominated in the bonds, and in the lawful currency of the country when coin is not specified."

How Mr. Hoffman will reconcile this distinct declaration in favor of adhering to the letter of the bonds, with his recorded respect for the spirit of the contract, remains to be seen. The personal aspect of the question, however, is of minor importance compared with the fact that by the action of the Albany Convention, the dividing line between the Eastern and Western Democracy on financial questions is obliterated. The party is now a unit in support of the policy of repudiation; and the Western organs exult in the victory. The New York *World* has succumbed to the Chicago *Times*, which announces that the resolution we have quoted, "sets at rest all doubt of any difference within the Democratic party as to its financial measures."

Encouraged, apparently, by the victory over its Eastern allies on the bond question, the Western Democracy is preparing to push its demands for more currency. The two measures go together. The only pretext for increasing the issue of greenbacks is their use for the redemption of bonds; and *vice versa*, the redemption of bonds with currency necessitates the circulation of more greenbacks. In this way repudiation and inflation are inseparable. Mr. Pendleton, it is true, addressing Eastern audiences, has recently attempted to show that his plan does not necessarily involve inflation. But the West holds to his original view, and calls for more currency as an essential sequence to the Democratic policy on the debt. The Louisville *Journal* has presented this version of the case strongly, and the Chicago *Times* insists that the circulation be raised to a thousand millions forthwith. Some large increase would assuredly follow a Democratic victory. The same influences which have controlled the July Convention, and which have compelled the Democracy of this State to indorse the principle of repudiation, would fasten upon the party the policy of inflation. There would be no escape from it if that party were in power.

In assuming this position, the party championed by Mr. Seymour makes itself the enemy of the trade, the industry, the thrift of the country, as well as of its bondholders. We have but to turn to his speech at Tweddle Hall, in March last, for an exposition of the mischief which the Pendleton plan would entail upon provident institutions, whose maintenance is so essential to the welfare of millions. On that occasion Mr. Seymour showed that the interests of the workingman and the bondholder are identical, and that the results of tampering with the public credit would fall most heavily upon the classes least able to bear disaster. The orator has since trampled on his own argument, but its force and justice remain unextinguished. And the party whose standard-bearer dexterous duplicity has enabled him to become, in indorsing the heresy he denounced, arrays itself against the welfare of the people. The certainty that inflation would follow its policy on the debt renders it still more obnoxious to every solvent business man, and indeed to every man interested in the industrial and commercial growth and prosperity of the country.

The Sulphur Springs Correspondence—General Lee.

From the N. Y. World.

Rosecrans and Lee were alike educated at West Point at the expense of that Union, alike taking a solemn oath of fidelity to that Union. That oath, General Lee deliberately broke, to plunge into a rebellion for which he at the time declared, in a letter to his sister, that there was no justification. He persisted in that Rebellion till more than half a million of his countrymen had lost their lives by it, while nearly an equal number were maimed and crippled for life. At least five billions' worth of American property were sacrificed in that wanton, therefore, wicked Rebellion. Lee fought for it till he and his army were taken prisoners, and could fight no longer, and has never hinted that he regrets having done so. General Rosecrans fought on the other side. And now Rosecrans volunteers a certificate that he has "unqualified confidence" in Lee's 'purity and patriotism," and in his "reverence and regard for the Union, the Constitution, and the welfare of the country." Such being the case, it is very natural that Rosecrans should wish to defeat General Grant and restore the Government of our country to Lee and his confederates. His White Sulphur mission had that express object.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Now that the war is so long over and the country yearns for peace, we cannot see the advantage or the decency of these constant invectives against General Lee. To assail a man whom the Southern people esteem has no tendency to soothe old irritations. If the favorite phrase of the Republicans, "Let us have peace," be anything more than an empty cry, why do they tear open old sores, and sharpen the sting of old animosities? Attempts to blacken the character of General Lee and hold him up to public odium tend to revive the embittered state of feeling of which the late war was the consequence. General Lee is regarded in the South with an affectionate veneration, like that felt for the late President Lincoln by so many people in the North. If the most influential portion of the Southern press should assail the character of Mr. Lincoln as the *Tribune* habitually assails that of General Lee, such studied affronts to Northern feeling would keep the North in a state of chronic irritation against the South. A similar course by Northern journals is a serious obstacle to the revival of good-will in the South. Yet such accusations are the political capital of a party which thrives upon hatred, a party which, while pretending to desire peace, does all in its power to rekindle the passions and asperity which led the Southern people to regard the Union as intolerable.

These assaults on General Lee come with a peculiar ill grace from the *Tribune*. Why does its editor refuse to General Lee the lenity he practised towards Jefferson Davis? It looks too much as if he were trying to make penitential amends for signing the bond of Mr. Davis by severity towards a less objectionable man. It would probably puzzle the *Tribune* to tell why the commander of the Southern armies should be held up to execration rather than the chief of the Rebel Confederacy. If General Lee was educated at West Point (which the *Tribune* makes a principal charge against him), so was Jefferson Davis. Mr. Davis took an active and leading part in setting the rebellion on foot, but General Lee went into it reluctantly at the last moment, after his own State had seceded against his wishes and judgment. The *Tribune* makes this reluctance its chief ground of inculpation; in our opinion it enhances the lustre of General Lee's character. In motive, it was a noble sacrifice of private inclination to what he regarded as the lawful authority of the body politic. The Southern doctrine of allegiance was no doubt erroneous; but it was nevertheless very sincerely held. The theory of Mr. Calhoun had been set forth by that powerful reasoner with such acuteness and ingenuity that it commanded the nearly universal assent of the whole Southern mind—and of General Lee among the rest. By that theory allegiance was due primarily to the State, and only through it to the Federal Government. The citizen of Virginia was made a citizen of the United States by the free action of Virginia in ratifying the Constitution; and it was claimed that she had the same authority to unloose that she originally had to bind. Now as General Lee believed this doctrine with all the sincerity of a frank, manly nature, what was his duty, as he understood it, when his State came to secede? Clearly, to go with his state what ever his own private judgment might be respecting the expediency of her act. Nobody disputes that it is the sacred duty of a citizen to submit his own private inclinations to the public will of the political community of which he is a member. In General Lee's case it was a question as to which of two Governments asserting contradictory claims upon him, his obedience was due. His error was a mere error of judgment, shared by many other good and able men. His noble loyalty to his sense of duty sheds lustre upon his character, and merits the esteem of all generous men. There is no reasonable moral standard by which it can be made a ground of reproach.

But whatever estimate may be formed of the character of General Lee, it is an unquestioned fact that he is the most influential man in the Southern States. There is no other whose judgment and advice his fellow-citizens would follow with such implicit and unhesitating confidence. Now, it is the part of statesmanship to deal with facts as they exist, and make the most of them. Shall the great influence of General Lee be utilized, or shall a vain attempt be made to destroy it? Let us take for illustration a somewhat parallel case. If the Italian Government desired to assure itself of the support and loyalty of the followers of Garibaldi, the easiest and shortest way would be by coming to an understanding with Garibaldi himself. It would be preposterous to revile him as a means of conciliating his devoted admirers. It would be preposterous to attempt to ignore or vilify him so long as he retained his great mastery over the affections and enthusiasm of his followers. If he exhibited a moderate temper, and a willingness to use his influence for the common advantage of Italy, it would be preposterous not to adopt so easy a method of controlling those who look to him for guidance. The case of General Lee is somewhat similar. Like Garibaldi, he has no political authority, but unbounded personal influence. The wishes of Lee are as potent in the quiet shades of his college, as those of Garibaldi are in his small island retreat. But Lee is not, like Garibaldi, an opinionated, visionary agitator, but a calm, wise, just, practicable man, who does nothing for display and would gladly sacrifice all self-importance to the good of his country. His letter in reply to General Rosecrans is written in a spirit and temper which he can easily diffuse throughout the whole South. If the professions which he and those who sign the letter with him make, are professions made in good faith, the country can be tranquilized at any moment with complete security for the stability of the Union and the freedom of the negroes. Why, then, should we not have pacification by moral influence which costs nothing, rather than the expensive subjugation under which the South has so long languished?

The Presidential Campaign.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Every Presidential campaign in the United States, beginning with the first election of Jefferson, in 1800, has been contested between two or more parties or candidates upon some broad and general principles, and some special issues, and has been marked more or less by its political curiosities. The campaign of 1800 was a sharp and embittered party contest between the old Federalists and Republicans, which resulted in a decisive victory of the latter, and the State rights theories of Jefferson against the centralization policy of Adams, Hamilton, and Washington, for Washington was a Federalist. We say a decisive Republican victory, because the Federal party from its defeat of 1800 never again came into power, but gradually declined down to 1820, when it was disbanded and dispersed. So in 1824, when the people and politicians were "all Republicans and all Federalists," we had the scrub race between Jackson, Adams, Crawford, and Clay, and the election of Adams by the House of Representatives.

Out of this election sprung up a new organization of parties in 1828 in the first election of Jackson. He came in on his victory of New Orleans and on the cry of a bargain and sale between Adams and Clay. His war with that old financial monopoly of the United States Bank secured his re-election and made his will the law of the Democratic party, so that in gaining the special favor of "Old Hickory" Martin Van Buren in 1836 became his successor in office. In 1840, however, the man in running for a second term fell a victim to the financial pet bank and inflation blunders of his master, and the campaign of '40, the funniest and liveliest political carnival in American history, resulted in a political revolution. As a victory to the whigs, however, it was spoiled by the defection of President Tyler, and so on the platform "of Texas and Oregon," "fifty-four forty" and the "Tariff of 1842" the Democrats under Polk came in again. Beaten again in 1848 by Taylor, they in 1852 not only recovered their lost ground, but in taking up the whig platform they swept the Whig party out of existence. Here was another political revolution, which promised under good management a new lease of twenty years of power to the Democracy. But we know how poor Pierce and Buchanan, "under the whip and spur of the slave power," turned the tables against their party and brought about the terrible smash-up of 1860 in the Charleston Convention, and the stupendous sectional war and political revolution and the work of political reconstruction which have filled up the interval to 1868.

Here, then, we stand under a new order of things so novel, so unique and so momentous in the issues at stake for good or evil to the country that we have no Presidential precedent to compare with this contest for the succession. We may say that in its party bitterness on State rights and State wrongs it resembles somewhat the Jefferson campaign of 1800; that the personal abuse levelled at General Grant in 1868 by the Democratic Copperhead press is very much the same as that of the Whigs against General Jackson in 1828; that we have a parallel for the defection of Andy Johnson in the defection of Captain Tyler, impeachment and all; that the Democratic war against the financial system of Congress is only an enlargement of the fight between Old Hickory and Nick Biddle; that the same corruptions and wastages which characterized Van Buren's administration have been practised in a tenfold degree by the party now in power, and that the same war-cry of "anything for a change" may be as aptly raised now as it was in 1840. But still we may say that from the shape which it has assumed, this Presidential conflict more nearly resembles that of 1864 than any other.

The Democratic National Convention, the Democratic Copperhead press and the Democratic Rebel fire-eaters of the South have made it so. Under Chief Justice Chase and his platform they might have secured another victory as decisive as that of 1852; under Seymour and the Pendleton-Hampton platform, from all the signs of the times, they are threatened with another defeat like that of McClellan. They might have thrown the radicals completely upon the defensive on their financial and taxation blunders and burdens by accepting the constitutional amendment, article fourteen, as a final settlement of the questions of State rights, African rights, and negro suffrage. Instead of this, however, by denouncing or suppressing that amendment and by declaring all the reconstruction doings of Congress "unconstitutional, revolutionary, null and void," the Democratic managers of this campaign take us back to the contests of 1866 upon said amendment and to the old issue of 1864—whether the war for the Union was or was not a failure. This is the very shaping of the contest which the Republicans desired, including especially the scandalous attempts of certain Democratic organs to blacken the personal and public character and to belittle the military services of General Grant.

Some of these personal assaults are among the most remarkable of the stupidities and curiosities of this canvass. For instance, a certain scribbler for party purposes undertakes to show that General Grant's grand and crushing campaign against the Rebellion deserved a drumhead court-martial instead of promotion of any kind; and another scribbler of the same school, while portraying Grant as the greatest of butchers and blunderers, presents Lee as the finest living model of a great soldier. This is the height of Democratic folly. In various other ways, including the Rosecrans White Sulphur mission, they are doing mischief to their cause in bringing into the foreground the active leaders and politicians of the Rebellion as the supporters of the cause of Seymour and Blair. Then, again, while in Mississippi the white Democracy at their campaign barbecues are feasting their fellow-citizens of African descent on a footing of equal rights, the Democrats of the Georgia Legislature are spoiling this work of conciliating and gaining the black vote by expelling the negro members of the House as ineligible on account of their race and color.

All these things, we say, have wiped out the political popular reaction, which was inaugurated in the election of 1867, just as the copperhead leaders spoiled the successes of 1862 by their follies of 1863. This contest is thus thrown back substantially to the great issue of 1864, on the war, and the result is promised from all the lights before us to be the same.

The Conference.

From the Boston Post.

To candid minds the correspondence between General Rosecrans, General Lee and others, will afford deep satisfaction. It presents additional evidence of the earnest desire of influential citizens of the South to find protection under that flag they have often gallantly defended, and to enjoy those advantages and that equality of government the Constitution provides for every State. There can be nothing more wicked, politically, than the efforts of radicals to misrepresent the conduct and disposition of the South, at this time, for party purposes. A radical press near us says—"All men refuse to go to a region (the South) in which, as they hear, there is no security for property or life, where they would be exposed to the masked assassin at midnight, and to the ambushed murderer at noonday." The author of this knows his insinuations are scandalously false, as is testified by thousands from the North who live safely and quietly at the South, and by the observations of men whose veracity is beyond impeachment. The Rev. President Sears, Secretary of the Peabody Board of Trustees, made a tour through the Southern States and reported the public mind to be placable and the people careful in the observance of their duties. Breaches of the peace occur no oftener at the South than similar disorders occur among a population of equal number at the North. Reports of "Rebel" murders and trespasses are invented for the Northern market, and correspondents of the Northern press at the South who send the most harrowing accounts of "horrible Rebel atrocities" command the highest salaries and most essentially aid the political objects of their employers. A writer in the "Atlantic Monthly" for September, who was for some time an assistant commissioner of the Bureau, says, "As chief of a sub-district I made a monthly report headed 'Outrages of Whites against Freedmen,' and another headed 'Outrages of Freedmen against Whites'—the first generally, and the second almost invariably, had a line in red ink drawn diagonally across it, showing that there were no outrages to report." The manner in which the South yielded up its arms, the quiet return of the Confederate soldiers to their homes, the repeal of the secession acts, the repudiation of the Confederate debt, the abolition of slavery, and the prevalence of that "excellent feeling" which General Grant reported to exist at the South, established the sincerity of the acquiescence of the people in the result of the war, their anxiety to be restored to their old relations with the other States, and their readiness to meet squarely all obligations incumbent upon them in their new condition. That this disposition still dominates is rendered clearly apparent by reliable proof before the country, and the fact is impressively corroborated by General Lee and his associates in the present correspondence. There is nothing of sullenness or obstinacy in its tone, but an unimpassioned appeal to truth and justice for the vindication of the motives of the author and signers of the reply, in which we find the strongest pledge of fidelity to the National Government. General Rosecrans is entitled to the gratitude of all sincere friends of peace for his patriotic purpose in entering upon the correspondence he has given to the country, and we hope his labors will be rewarded by the accomplishment of the object for which it was undertaken—unity and fraternity.

The Dardanelles.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Cable has surprised us with a summary of the opinions of the Paris journal, *La Presse*, upon "the demand that United States war vessels shall pass the Dardanelles," from which one might be led to believe that Admiral Farragut had been threatening the Sublime Porte, and purposed visiting Constantinople in the same manner he once went up to New Orleans. The Dardanelles, or the four forts defending the entrance from the Archipelago to the Sea of Marmora, are reckoned the keys of the Turkish capital, and the Sultan has always claimed the right of forbidding foreign war vessels to pass them. The right has often been challenged, especially by the United States, but it was recognized by the principal European powers, in 1841, and reaffirmed by the Treaty of Paris, in 1856. Ten years ago, however, the United States frigate Wabash persisted in disregarding this prohibition and visiting Constantinople, her commander holding that we were not bound by the Treaty of Paris, as we were not parties to it. The Turkish Government, without admitting our right in the matter, received the Wabash hospitably, and no complications therefore ensued. In the present case we are at a loss to understand the comments of *La Presse*, for Admiral Farragut received an express invitation from the Sultan, three weeks ago, to bring his squadron through the Dardanelles. It is rather funny, therefore, to be told by *La Presse* that our "demand" was probably inspired by Russia, and that the Sublime Porte, encouraged by England and France, will refuse it.

A New Champion.

From the New York Tribune.

And now the Democratic party has another accession to its list of eloquent and experienced orators. The Hon. Felix McCloskey, recently a candidate for the office of Vice-President before the Democratic Convention, and supposed to have been the secret choice of Mr. Johnson for that high and responsible position, has arrived in Washington from the South, and is about to take a tour through the Northern States. Mr. McCloskey, as another champion of the Red-Hot Democracy, believes in striking direct from the shoulder, and is profoundly convinced that unless Mr. Seymour is elected President every negro in the South will insist upon marrying a white woman, that our daughters will no longer be safe, that our freedmen will not only have a "bureau," but a wash-stand and a farm, and that the horny-handed plough-holders will be reduced to beggary in order to pamper such bloated bondholders as Belmont, and Barlow, and Cisco, and Tilden. Mr. McCloskey comes to us fresh from the people. We don't suppose he will be in time to take part in the Maine canvass, as the Yankees of that State require a different class of orators from the red-hot eloquence of McCloskey and his friends. But the Maine election will soon be over, and we shall have him in New York. Felix McCloskey, and "Shanghai" Tommy Hedden, and "Brick" Pomeroy, and "Sunset" Cox, and "Carpet-Bagger" Perrin, travelling through New York, will make a profound sensation.

Rosecrans and Lee.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

It has been said that the epitaph of a certain noted public character should read:—"Died of doing the right thing at the wrong time." We greatly fear that some such inscription may now be fitly recorded concerning another of our lost idols.

We make no objection to the tone of manly respect in which General Rosecrans addresses the Rebels who have had such weighty reason to respect him. We do object to its being adopted at a time when leading Rebel Generals are boasting their determination to overthrow the Fourteenth Article of the Constitution, and when its intended effect is to aid the election of the candidate who has announced that revolution as the only issue before the people.

We are heartily glad that General Lee and his associates are now devoted to the Union, and ready to abjure secession and slavery. We only regret that it took four years of war and three years of confusion and semi-anarchy at the South to extort such an admission from them. We should have been rejoiced if they had held such language when Congress submitted to the South its first liberal and generous terms of adjustment. They rejected them then with scorn, and are now barred from complaining that they are not in the present enjoyment of the rejected gifts.

There has been no time within the past three years when the voice of Robert E. Lee would not have been potential for good at the South. He chose never to lift it. The scornful rejection of the Constitutional amendment drew from him no words of warning to his late soldiers. The organization of the Ku-klux Klan, the murders of Union men, the efforts to re-establish slavery under the specious form of apprenticeship, the turbulence and defiant tone of the conquered Rebels provoked no rebuke, when a word of rebuke from him would have stilled it all. The declaration of Wade Hampton that the South would demand the dispersion of the carpet-bag Legislatures, and the trampling under foot of Congressional enactments, never moved the old commander, at whose slightest whisper Wade Hampton would have been silent. The declaration of Forrest that unless the late Rebels could have their own way in Tennessee he would "toot his old horn," and call together again his Rebel troopers, elicited no remonstrance from the General, at the wave of whose hand Forrest would have been quieted.

At last, from Northern Democrats came the cry of alarm. The extravagant threats of Southern Generals were lessening the chances for the election of Seymour and Blair. Then, and then only, was Robert E. Lee moved to speak—not to quiet turbulent Rebels at the South, but to lull the justly aroused apprehensions of indignant loyalists at the North. He need not be surprised to find the time for heeding his voice gone by.

As for General Rosecrans, we make no doubt of the purity of his motives. We only regret that so gallant a soldier should fall, in peace, to do the dirty deceptions for the Rebels whom he fought so gallantly in war. He may have done the right thing in seeking to open amicable relations with the men he helped to conquer; but he has done it at the wrong time.

WOOD HANGINGS.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS OF THE

WOOD HANGING COMPANY,

No. 1111 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice. The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in

WALL DECORATIONS,

And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting it examined. 8 3 mwf3mrp

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OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND, Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S SELECT Classical, Scientific and Commercial School for Boys and Young Men, will open on MONDAY September 14, at the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

This school will combine the thoroughness and system of a first-class public school, with the peculiar advantages of a WELL-APPOINTED PRIVATE ACADEMY.

Applications for admission may be made at the rooms daily, from 9 to 12 A. M. 8 21 1m

N. B. No teacher who has not had years of successful practice will be employed in any department.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT CHESTER, PA., For Boarders Only.

The Session commences THURSDAY, September 3. For circulars, apply to Jas. H. Orne, Esq., No. 626 Chesnut street; T. B. Peterson, Esq., No. 306 Chesnut street, or to COL. THEODORE HYATT, 8 26 12t President Pennsylvania Military Academy

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty, Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Alleghany Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST AND JUNIPER Streets.

The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 7. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES W. ROBINS, M. A., 8 12 wfm4w Head Master.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to 8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.

Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE, reopens on MONDAY, September 14. Catalogues can be had at the School-house by personal application or by post. T. W. BRAIDWOOD, 8 26 fm4t 9 9 wfm6t Principal.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.

The Autumnal Session opened on SEPTEMBER 7. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., 9 7 mwf4w Head Master.

PROFESSOR E. BARILI WILL COMMENCE his Singing Lessons on the 14th of September. Address No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. Circulars can be obtained in all Music Stores. 9 7 mwf4m*

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1324 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above SPRUCE.

The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7. J. W. FAIRES, D. D., 8 27 1m Principal.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 716 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, WEST GREEN Street, corner of Seventeenth. Duties to be resumed Sep. 14 9 7 6.*] Rev. ENOCH H. SUPPLEE, A. M. Principal.

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE, A HOME BOARDING School for Boys reopens WEDNESDAY, September 9, 1868. Address Rev. H. T. WELLS, LL. D. Andalusia, Pa. 9 3 12t*

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN his CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September 1. 8 24 1m*

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL RESUME his Lessons September 14, No. 254 South FIFTEENTH Street. 8 15 1m*

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 3m*

CORN EXCHANGE RAG MANUFACTORY. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., REMOVED TO N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia. DEALERS IN RAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand 2 23] Also, WOOL SACKS. JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulin Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., No. 108 JONES' Alley

WINES, ETC.

SONOMA WINE COMPANY.

Established for the sale of PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines WHITE, CLARET, CATAWBA, PORT, SHERRY, MUSCATEL, ANGELICA, CHAMPAGNE, AND PURE GRAPE BRANDY.

wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

Depot, No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia. HAHN & QUAIN, Agents 8 6 1mrp

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts., IMPORTER OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc., AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, FOR THE SALE OF PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11f

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS, SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN

OFFERS FOR SALE

PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.
BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.
HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.
CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,

ALSO,

A FULL LINE OF WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.

LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf3m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.

1 13

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL," Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St., PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER, MANUFACTURERS OF WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.

The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand 9 22 2m

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PANTALOON STUFFS!

JAMES & LEE, NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET, Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres IN THE MARKET,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. 1 8 2 8 w

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS, A. S. ROBINSON, No. 910 CHESNUT Street, Has just received a superb collection of BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.

They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.

For framing and the album they are incomparably exultful. 3 15

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The proposed race between the American yacht Sappho and the English yacht Aline will not occur. Captain Baldwin, of the Sappho, challenged the Aline to race across the channel from Cowes to Cherbourg, France, and return, for a purse of £50. The Aline is to be laid up for the season, and her owner therefore declines to enter her for the race.

Telegrams have been received here, announcing the complete success of the expedition of German gentlemen who went to Asia to make observations on the recent total eclipse of the sun. They chose the best possible place for the observation—namely, Aden, in Arabia—and were supplied with photographic instruments and other scientific apparatus. The despatches state that six photographic views of the eclipse were obtained, four of which are perfect.

The *Times* of this morning has an editorial on Indian affairs in the United States, and speaks of the policy towards the red men as one of consideration and forbearance between contending races, but as too costly as not much longer to be pursued.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The boy Mackey, aged 19 years, was hanged to-day at Newgate, within the walls of the prison, for the murder of his mistress. The only persons present were the officers of the law and a few members of the press. This is the first private execution in London under the new law concerning capital punishment.

The cabmen's strike continues here, causing great inconvenience to the public. The press strongly denounces the actions of the drivers, whose proceedings have so far been orderly.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The *Times* to-day publishes a letter from Mr. Roebuck, M. P., in which that gentleman justifies and reaffirms the language used by him in regard to the United States at the Sheffield cutlers' dinner.

The *Times* replies to Mr. Roebuck, and in the course of its article administers the following rebuke:—"In a public reception given to the representative of the United States, when it was the object of all present to cultivate feelings of good will, it was an injury to both countries for a man in Mr. Roebuck's position to use the language of vehement disparagement. We only hope Mr. Johnson will not fail to notice that the insult has been repudiated by English public opinion with entire unanimity. He can form an idea, however, of the honor in which we hold this country by the prompt recoil from Mr. Roebuck's words he everywhere witnesses."

BRUSSELS, Sept. 8.—The Duke of Brabant, heir to the Crown of Belgium, is growing worse, and it is feared he cannot live through the night.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Aug. 16, via London, Sept. 8.—The Maori prisoners have escaped, and the natives of New Zealand have again risen in insurrection. The extent of the rising is unknown. Troops are being hurried to the island.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—King William of Prussia, with a large staff of officers, has left this city on a tour of military inspection through the North German States. He arrived to-day at Dresden, where he was received by the King of Saxony, and conducted to the royal palace.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—Secretary McCulloch has appointed J. M. Burroughs Assistant Assessor for the Fourth, and Edward G. Harrison and Joseph Thomas, Assistant Assessors in the Fifth District of Pennsylvania.

The Treasury Department issued to the Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad Company 1280 bonds, valued at $1000 each. These are paid for the completion of the 26th and 27th sections of the roads, commencing at the 720th mile post, and terminating at the 760th mile post west of the initial point at Omaha. The opinion of Solicitor Jordan advised Secretary McCulloch to issue these bonds.

The Proposed September Session.

The concurrent resolution adopted by Congress in July, for an adjournment until the third Monday in September, provides that the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives shall on that day, unless otherwise ordered by the two Houses, adjourn their respective Houses until the first Monday in December, 1868. A quorum of each House is requisite to otherwise order.

The Tobacco Interests.

A number of dealers in tobacco from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, have been here, requesting the establishment of bonded tobacco warehouses in those cities. They will be established, but the question now pending is as to their number and location.

The Navy Department.

In accordance with an act passed at the last session of Congress, Rear Admirals S. H. Stringham and C. H. Bell, of the navy, and Brevet Brigadier-General J. H. Simpson, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., have been appointed a board to examine into the subject of dredging Boston Harbor. They are to meet at the Navy Yard at Charlestown on September 16.

Brevet Brigadier-General McFerron, Deputy Quartermaster-General, in charge of the Department of Washington, has been ordered to make a special inspection of cemeterial matters in the Department of the Cumberland.

Storekeepers Appointed.

The following Storekeepers were appointed to-day:—T. F. Cuyler, Philadelphia; B. Eckert, Hamilton, Ohio. Gauger appointed—William Sleep, Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania.

Political.

READING, Pa., Sept. 8.—The Democratic County Convention to-day nominated the following county ticket:—Congress, J. Lawrence Getz; Assembly, R. L. Jones, H. S. Hottensken, Henry Brobst; Sheriff, William B. Albright; District Attorney, E. H. Shearer; Delegates to the next Democratic State Convention, Dr. S. M. Nagle, John S. Schroder, William N. Potteiger, Levi Wolfensterger. They were instructed to support the nomination of Heister Clymer for Governor.

The six Democratic Conferees of Schuylkill and Lebanon counties, to nominate a candidate for Congress for the district, have been in session here since yesterday, having adjourned from Cold Spring, Lebanon county, on Thursday last. The candidates for the nomination are Col. James J. Conner and Dr. C. D. Gloninger. There is no prospect of any agreement on either candidate, the vote from the beginning having been a tie.

WORCESTER, Sept. 8.—The gathering of delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held here to-morrow, will be quite large. It is generally conceded that Claflin will be nominated for Governor on the first ballot.

A mass meeting of delegates and others was held this evening, at which speeches were made by General B. F. Butler, R. H. Dana, Jr., Edward L. Pierce, and Harvey Jewett. Hon. George S. Boutwell will preside over the Convention.

BUFFALO, Sept. 8.—The Democratic Convention of Erie county has nominated Isaac A. Verplanck for Congress.

BUFFALO, Sept. 8.—The Democrats of Erie county held a grand ratification meeting here to-night. Additional interest was given to the meeting, from the fact that the Hon. John T. Hoffman, the Democratic candidate for Governor made the opening speech of the campaign. Mr. Hoffman spoke for over two hours, and was enthusiastically applauded throughout.

UTICA, Sept. 8.—The Democratic County Convention to-day nominated J. T. Sprigg, of Utica, for Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—The Democrats of this city had a grand demonstration to-night. The procession was very long.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The Coroner's jury, in the case of Susannah Laffin, who died after childbirth, at Dr. Grindle's lying-in establishment, to-day rendered a verdict, declaring that Miss Laffin's death was caused by inflammation consequent upon child-birth, and censure Dr. Grindle for the irregular manner in which his business was conducted, and also recommend legislation placing all such establishments under the control and supervision of the Board of Health.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The steamship Germania sailed to-day, for Europe, with $320,000 in specie.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—Advices from Colima, Mexico to-day, 15th, have been received. Affairs have greatly improved in that State and in Queretaro. A general depression of business has taken place at Mazatlan, the seaport of Colima, which has become a place of considerable importance since the opposition line of steamers from San Francisco regularly touch there. Many new buildings are being put up and new business agencies established. Stages from Tepic to the City of Mexico will commence running regularly in October next, making the trip in seven days.

Another revolution has broken out in the State of Tamaulipas—Canales, Gomez, Seegas, and Cotenada having pronounced against Governor Garsed. Provisions are scarce in several States, and a famine is threatened. In the State of Guerrero beans are 9c. a pound and corn $2 a bushel.

General Almonte has protested against the confiscation of all his property, part of it belonging to his wife and children. The matter will be investigated. Angel Miramon, believed to be a brother of the General executed at Queretaro, has been arrested at Huamantla, having arrived from Havana without a passport. The escorted stages are regularly robbed on the principal high roads, the only department where travellers are secure being that of Tepic. General Lozado lately issued a decree effectually driving the bandits from his department.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The Nevada Democratic State Convention met yesterday in Carson City, and nominated F. Anderson, of Lander county, for Congress; R. H. Taylor and H. P. Clayton for Judges of the Supreme Court. Presidential electors were also nominated.

From Canada.

TORONTO, Sept. 8.—The express robbery extradition case was up again this afternoon, and the magistrate promised a decision in Den. Thompson's case to-morrow. Morton and Charles E. Thompson were remanded until Thursday. A memorial from the distressed people of Red river was presented in the City Council last night, asking for relief. J. C. Breckinridge and James M. Mason are here.

OTTAWA, Sept. 8.—The trial of Whalen was resumed to-day. Constables Jordan and Pennard stated how their attention was first directed to La Croix. They brought him to town and he pointed out the spot where he saw a man shot, and described the particulars of the tragedy. J. La Croix, an ignorant Frenchman, showed he was extremely unwilling or afraid to come forward in the matter, but that his first statement of the circumstances connected with the murder closely agreed with his evidence yesterday. Witnesses testified to Whalen's mysterious and suspicious movement in the Parliament House on the night of the murder. J. J. McGee testified to Whalen's visit to his brother's house on Monday, January 2, under an assumed name. Buckley, the messenger of the House, gave evidence tending to shield Whalen. He said he suspected another man, whom he had seen lurking around the House. It is believed here that Buckley will be arraigned himself. Other witnesses were examined, all of whose testimony, although circumstantial, points strongly to Whalen as the perpetrator of the crime.

The Crown counsel appear to feel satisfied that evidence will be produced to convict Whalen, while his counsel expect to break it down, and they are equally confident that Whalen will be acquitted. There are said to be seven Orangemen on the jury. O'Reilly defends his challenging Roman Catholic jurors, on the ground, as he alleges, of the well known sympathy on the part of many Roman Catholics in this vicinity with Whalen. The refusal of Chief Justice Richards to allow the peremptory challenge of jurors, it is thought by many lawyers here, will present good grounds for an appeal for a new trial.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—The House yesterday unseated a member from Orleans parish on the ground of ineligibility, and seated his opponent. To-day the House reconsidered its action in the case, and adopted the majority report of the Election Committee, declaring the Democratic member ineligible, and returning the election to the people. This is the first retrograde action on the part of the Legislature noted thus far.

The Republican demonstration contemplated for to-morrow has been postponed until the 12th instant.

A Card from Mr. Burlingame.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The following card from Mr. Burlingame will be published to-morrow morning:—

"I find from letters received from numerous parties that it is inferred that I am ready to make contracts and give franchises in the name of the Government of China. I beg to say that while with my associates I have exercised the broadest spirit of inquiry, I have refrained from doing anything of the kind.

"ANSON BURLINGAME."

Another Planet Discovered.

DETROIT, Sept. 8.—Professor Watson, of the Detroit Observatory, announces the discovery of another minor planet, shining like a star of the tenth magnitude. At 3 A. M. to-day it was situated right ascension 5 degrees 18 minutes; declination 3 degrees 40 minutes south, with an apparent daily motion of 45 seconds' time; retrograde in right ascension 7 minutes south in declination.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

POLITICAL.—The Twenty-fifth Ward Republicans organized last night.

To-night the Eighteenth Ward Republicans meet at Marlborough and Richmond streets for organization.

John Brown Parker was last evening nominated for Common Council by the Republicans of the Twenty-sixth Ward.

The Republican Invincibles will parade on Thursday night. They attend the mass meeting at Ninth and Green streets.

The Seventh Ward Republican Association met at O'Neill's Hall, Broad and Lombard streets, last night. Several speakers addressed the meeting.

The Tanners' Republican Campaign Club of the Second Ward, was thoroughly organized last night. They ordered their equipments, which consist of a red cape and blue navy style of cap. They meet this evening at the sub-Post Office building, Fifth and Washington streets, to elect a marshal and assistants.

—The Republicans of the Eleventh Division of the Twentieth Ward met last evening to organize. A general meeting of the Republicans of the same ward was also held at Ridge avenue and Sherwood street.

—Hon. William D. Kelley addressed a large meeting of the Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward last night, at Spring Garden Hall, on the finances of the country. He handled the subject in his usual able and eloquent manner.

—The Republican Invincibles made their third parade of the campaign last night. They had over five hundred men in line, and looked and marched exceedingly well. They were preceded by the Liberty Cornet Band. They left their headquarters at 8 o'clock, and marched to the meeting in the Third Congressional District.

—A meeting of Republicans of the Third Congressional District was held last evening at Howard and Oxford streets, in the Seventeenth Ward, on the occasion of the raising of a large Republican banner. A stand was erected in the yard of the carpet manufactory of John Dornan. The attendance was large. John Dornan, Esq., was the first speaker. He urged a hearty support for Grant and Colfax, and Hon. Leonard Myers for re-election to Congress, who has so steadily and earnestly upheld the interest of the manufacturers during his term in Congress. A campaign song was then sung by the "American Vocalists."

Hon. Leonard Myers was then introduced. He said that in the district there are eight hundred and twenty-four large manufactories, employing about twenty-five thousand persons—men, women, and children—all enabled thus to labor through the protection to American industry afforded by the Republican party. Against that party is now combating one in favor of free trade. If that doctrine triumphs, all those factories will have to be closed. The Seymour leaders in New York are now publishing a paper called *The Free Trade League*, and disseminating it by thousands. These Democrats declare themselves in favor of decreasing the taxes. Now the debt which these taxes are to pay, was brought about by the Democrats assisting the Rebellion. The Republican Congress had reduced the taxes over $60,000,000 since last March, and that saves $703,000 a year in this District alone. When the manufacturers are thus relieved, it enables them to make labor and wages better for their employees. The speaker then discussed the financial question at some length, and reviewed the course of the Democratic party during the war.

Colonel John W. Forney was the next speaker. He made a lengthy address upon the issues of the day, and argued that the only way to bring peace and prosperity to the country was by the election of the Republican nominees.

During the progress of the meeting the Republican Invincibles, 500 strong, and the campaign clubs of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Wards, came upon the ground.

THE BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROL.—This body resumed its regular meetings yesterday afternoon. President Shippen was in the chair, with a full attendance of the members. A note, in response to an inquiry was received from the Twenty-seventh Ward, stating that its local board rents five school houses, at a cost annually of $9455 per annum, with a probability of being obliged to rent two more.

The Twenty-third section complains that out of the late big loan for school purposes it received only a diminutive slice in the shape of $14,500, which was expended in the erection of four little school houses in the rural parts of the district. The section now asks for $25,000 more to build two school houses—one in Frankford and one in Tacony.

The 17th section desires to rent a lot of ground on the east side of Mascher street, above Thompson, 95 by 63 feet in area, for the erection of a new school-house.

The Directors of the 15th section announced that they proposed to name the new school-building on Seventeenth street, above Coates known as the Francisville School-house, the Tanddeus Stevens School-house.

From the 14th section was received a note asking that Councils be memorialized to take up a lot in Wood street, above Twelfth, for a grammar school, to which to remove the Monroe School-house.

The 6th section reported in opposition to selling the New Street School-house, simply because they cannot purchase any more desirable premises.

A note was received from William J. Horstmann, Esq., President of the German Society, asking the use of at least three public school rooms in the Third, Sixth, and Sixteenth Sections, for the purpose of holding evening schools. The society began by opening one school in which to teach the English language to German adults. The result was that a throng of pupils presented themselves, sufficient to fill three school rooms. In the six months that the schools were open three hundred men and lads availed themselves of the instructions offered.

These, with other communications of no especial interest, were referred to the appropriate committees.

The Committee on Accounts reported bills to the amount, for the past quarter, of $210,415·87.

CASUALTIES.—The following cases were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—Bernard Glancey, aged ten, at Seventh and Shippen streets; cut in the neck by a stone thrown at him by another boy.

M. Donohue, residing in Abbott's court, fell from the third story of the new Shiffler Hose house, and received painful injuries.

Anne Woodward, aged twenty-two, residing at No. 208 Water street, with a dislocated hip and other injuries, received by falling down the cellar steps.

Philip Ward, aged twenty-one, residing at No. 117 Almond street, with his shoulder dislocated by falling from an ice cart.

Patrick McNamee, aged twenty-one, residing at No. 1032 Wharton street, with his hand injured by a spike being run in it.

John McCann, aged seventeen, residing in Vaughan street, with his right hand injured by being caught in a cog-wheel at King & Baird's printing establishment. The forefinger was subsequently amputated.

Frederick Bush, aged nine years, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon, by being run over by car 71, on the Union Passenger Railway, at Sepviva and Norris streets. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association commenced its sixteenth session yesterday at the hall, Tenth street, near Cherry. In the absence of Dr. Milhaw, of New York, the President, Dr. Robert G. Brown, took the chair. A committee on credentials was appointed, who reported a number of delegates from additional associations. The new members were then balloted for and elected unanimously. The report of the Secretary, which was read, showed the total expenditures during the past year to have been $255·13. There being a delegation from the Montreal Chemists' Association present a resolution of welcome was adopted, which drew forth complimentary remarks from the various members of the delegation. The annual address of the President was then read. He spoke of the success which had attended the Association in the past, and recommended certain measures by which, in the future, it would increase in usefulness. A committee was then appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, when the convention adjourned to meet this morning.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—Some time ago a warrant, issued by Recorder Givin, was placed in the hands of Detectives Robert R. Smith and S. D. Franklin for the arrest of Charles G. Warth, upon the charge of larceny. It appears that the defendant was formerly receiver for the Race and Vine Street Railway Company, and on August 17, while holding that position, he suddenly disappeared, and an examination of the accounts of his department showed a deficit of $800. A warrant was immediately procured and placed in the hands of the officers named.

For some time the officers could get no clue to his whereabouts, and were completely at fault, but persevering in their efforts, information was at last obtained which led them to believe that he had gone to New York. Proceeding to New York, and following up the clue, they tracked him to Surry's Hotel, where, yesterday morning, they succeeded in arresting him, and under a requisition brought him to this city. He is now in the County Prison awaiting a hearing.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of Francis Lamb was admitted to probate yesterday. After the payment of several private bequests, the income of the estate of the deceased is to be given to the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, for the endowment fund of the Theological Seminary of the said church.

William Warner, deceased, bequeaths half or about $10,000 of his estate, after the decease of his wife, to the following six Boards of Charities of the Old School Presbyterian Church of the United States:—To the Trustees of the Boards of Foreign Missions, Domestic Missions, of Education, of Publication, of Church Extension, and to the Trustees of the General Assembly for the use of disabled ministers and their families.

OYSTERMEN.—A meeting of oyster dealers was held last night for the purpose of forming an association and the transaction of other business. Benjamin Harvey was elected President, Charles Ogden Vice-President, and Richard Singleton Secretary. The association have secured a lease of Pier 18, South Wharves, formerly occupied by the Southern Steamship Company. So hereafter Dock street wharf will not be the great oyster depot.

THE RACES.—The final race of the series came off yesterday afternoon at Suffolk Park. Three horses, Harry D., Elizabeth Littlefield, and Lady Guilford were entered. Lizzie Littlefield won the first, third, and fourth heats, and Harry D. the second.

DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—Reserve Officer James Benkert, for a long time attached to the Mayor's Police, died last night after a short illness.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 184 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....5 31 | MOON RISES.....11 03
SUN SETS.....6 20 | HIGH WATER.....8 39

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JAMES T YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Aug. 22
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 26
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Aug. 27
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 28
Napoleon III	Brest	New York	Aug. 29
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 29
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 29

FOR EUROPE.

Java	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Sept. 10
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 12
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 19
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 22
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 9
Columbia	New York	Nassau	Sept. 10
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Sept. 10
San Francisco	New York	Vera Cruz	Sept. 11
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 12
Fab-Kee	New York	Bermuda	Sept. 12
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 17
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 17
Borussia	New York	Havana	Sept. 19

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Realm, Russell, Liverpool, John R. Penrose.
Schr Martha Marie, Dean, Bangor, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Caroline Hall, Vickers, Richmond, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Str Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Captain Colesbury and five in family; Mr. J. Lipman, Mr. J. H. Pope, Miss Caroline Thiele, Rev. A. L. Hollafield, Mr. Hermandy and lady.

Schr Lena Hunter, Sheppard, from New York, with sails to Wm. Bumm & Son.

Schr Caroline Hall, Vickers, from Lanesville via Delaware Breakwater.

Schr Marcia Marie, Dean, from Providence.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr Kate McLean, arrived on Monday from Antigua, is consigned to Lennox & Burgess.

MEMORANDA.

Ship F. B. Cutting, Tyson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 24th ult.

Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 24th ult.

Ship Electric, Lunge, hence, at Cuxhaven 24th ult.

Ship Sansparell, McAlister, hence, at Antwerp 23d ult.

Ship Joseph Fish, Stackpole, from Liverpool for Callao, was spoken 11th July, lat. 7 N, long. 24 W.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, hence, at Providence 6th inst.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday morning.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Barque Chasca, Smith, at San Francisco 14th ult., had been chartered to carry breadstuffs to Philadelphia. The charter of the ship Dashing Wave had been cancelled.

Barque Rebecca Ritzgardt, hence, at Trieste 21st ult.

Barque Andreas, Dahl, hence, at Queenstown 24th ultimo.

Barque Glenallade, McDonald, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cuxhaven 23d ult.

Barque E. F. Herriman, Herriman, hence, at Havre 24th ult.

Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, for Philadelphia in 4 days, via Denia and Malaga, was at Leghorn 19th ult.

Brig Open Sea, Wyman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 5th inst.

Brig Paragon, Shute, hence, at Bath 4th inst.

Brig Five Brothers, Thurlow, hence, at Stettin 22d ultimo.

Brig J. C. Clark, Whittemore, hence, at Leghorn 18th ultimo.

Brig Heinrich Moll, Bradherring, hence for Stockholm, was spoken 10th ult. lat. 44 30, long. 42 04.

Brig Proteus, Park, for Philadelphia, sailed from St. John N. B., 5th inst.

Brig Ed. Sears, hence, sailed from Falmouth 24th ult., for Maine.

Brig Annie M. Young, Morrell, hence for Stettin, remained in Elsinore Sound 20th ult.

Brig S. Strout, Strout, hence, at Jacksonville 29th ultimo.

Schr J. B. Van Dusen, Foster, from Windsor for Philadelphia, at Portland 5th inst.

Schr Skylark, Loring hence, was waiting orders at Gibraltar 20th ult.

Schr Ella Hodsdon, Hodsden, at Navassa 20th ult., for Philadelphia 26th.

Schr Hamburg, Laird, and Potomac, Eldridge, hence, at Washington, D. C., 7th inst.

Schrs Campbell, Torrey; Catawamteak, Snow; and Ann Dole, Halsey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 6th inst.

Schrs Albert Pharo, Shourds and M. L. Wedmore, Terry, hence, at Providence 6th inst.

Schrs American Eagle, Shaw, and Goddess, Kelley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 5th inst.

Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 5th inst.

Schr Brandywine, Ireland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 5th inst.

Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, hence at Beverly 2d instant.

Schr Richard Vaux, Birch, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 5th inst. for New York.

Schr Alvarado, Whitmore, hence, at Beverly 3d inst.

Schrs Kate V. Edwards, Allen; Amelia Beebe; S. Washburn, Thrasher; E. Sinnickson, Winsmore; J. Burley, Williams; Chas. Carroll, Chase; Lucia B. Ives, Powditch; and Rhode Island Blew, Peterson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 5th inst.

Schr J. Paine, Rich, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr Boston, hence, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst., for Provincetown.

Schrs Armenia, Cole; Ariel, Smith; Susan H. Gibson, Parker; M. E. Smith, Smith; West Dennis, Crowell; West Wind, Lamson; Mary McKee, Sharp; R. H. Shannon, Dilkes, and Althea, Smith, hence, at Boston 7th inst. The Armenia lost her mainmast off Barnegat.

Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, cleared at Boston 7th inst. for Philadelphia via Wood's Hole.

Schrs Harriet Newell, Gould, hence for Newburyport; I. H. Wainwright, Brower, do., for Boston; W. H. Dennis, Lake, do. for do.; P. Boice, Adams, do. for do., in Dutch Island Harbor 5th inst.

Schr Agnes, Saunders, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 6th inst.

Schrs Annie Sanford, Hanson, from New London, and A. G. Pease, Farrow, from Bridgeport, both for Philadelphia, at New York 7th inst.

Schr S. D. Hart, Burgess, hence for Boston, at Edgartown 3d inst.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, and other articles, at St. Louis Arsenal, St Louis, Mo. Will be offered for sale, at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., October 5, 1868, a large quantity of Condemned Ordnance Stores, and other articles, consisting of

Iron cannon, artillery carriages, and cannon balls, artillery implements and equipments.

Carbines, muskets, rifles, pistols, shot guns, swords, and sabres.

Infantry and cavalry accoutrements.

Horse equipments, consisting of saddles, bridles, halters, etc.

Artillery harness and parts of harness.

Leather, brass, copper, and iron scrap.

Cannon, mortar, musket, and rifle powder, and miscellaneous articles.

An opportunity will be offered by this sale for towns and other associations, or individuals, to purchase guns and carriages which may be used for salute purposes.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

Terms cash: ten per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

Packing boxes to be paid for at the stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.

The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.

F. D CALLENDER,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Lieut. Col of Ordnance, commanding Arsenal,
St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., Aug. 29, 1868. 9 9 31t

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE and Ordnance Stores.

A large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

26 iron guns, various calibres.
3400 pounds shot, shell, etc.
820 field carriages.
265 lots of artillery harness.
488 carbines, various models.
8273 muskets and rifles, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
40,000 lots of infantry accoutrements.
2000 McClellan saddles.
3000 curb bridles.
6000 watering bridles.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Colonel Crispin, United States Army Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Green streets, New York city, or by direct application to this Arsenal.

T. I. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, and
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. Commanding
Rock Island Arsenal, Sept. 1, 1868. [9 5 6W

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to

8 28 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, September 12;
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, September 19;
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, September 22;
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, September 26,

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.		STEERAGE.	
Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$36
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F. } by Branch Steamer }	40	St. John's, N. F. } by Branch Steamer }	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
OR TO O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. R. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent. 9 2
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address

D. S. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1½ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston, State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier 19 New York.

6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat BEVAN FORREST leaves ARCH street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Sept. 5, 1¾ P.M	Saturday, Sept. 5, 5¾ P.M
Sunday, Sept. 6, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A.M. and 5½ P.M.	
Monday, Sept 7, 2½ P.M	Monday, Sept. 7, 6½ P.M
Tuesday, " 8, 5¾ A.M	Tuesday, " 8, 9 A.M
Wed'day, " 9, 6 A.M	Wed day, " 9, 10 A.M
Thursday, " 10, 6 A.M	Thursday, " 10, 10 A.M
Friday, " 11, 7½ A.M	Friday, " 11, 11½ A.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8·30 and 9·50 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

The steamer R. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·30, and 3·30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1868.

Keep It Before the People.

Let it be remembered that the struggle begun in 1860 between the North and South is not yet ended. Let it be remembered that the same parties which for five years stood opposite to each other on the field of battle, stand opposite to each other to-day. On the one side is the great party of progress and of freedom. The vast body of the intelligent and patriotic people of the North are now as compact in their array as they were when the thunder of rebel cannon could be almost heard in our city. No where can we see a single break in their ranks. The war Democrats who stood side by side with us then, stand side by side with us now. Of these General Dix is a fair type. He was above party when his country was in danger. When peace returned he leaned once more towards his old faith, but to-day he is in the ranks of the opposition to the Democracy, as firm and bitter as any life-long radical. The conservatives are with us still. Knowing as they do that the election of Seymour would inaugurate a type of radicalism which it would be impossible for the Republican party to meet, they now support the Chicago nominees; while as to the great mass of the Republican party it would be difficult indeed to find one waverer, one deserter. Such are the component parts which go to make up the loyal side of the battle.

In opposition to us we see the old faces which were last seen either amid the smoke of battle or else found lurking in the dark corners when loyal armies were needed. There they stand united to-day in person as they were then in heart. Fernando Wood, Clement L. Vallandigham, Judge Woodward, William B. Reed, and their Northern compeers; and Lee, Beauregard, Toombs, Cobb, Stephens, and the Southern traitors. Shoulder to shoulder they form an undivided rank, as united and as distinct as the Northern Unionists.

Between the two the people are called upon to choose. "Under which King, Bezonia?" Shall the tried and loyal men of the nation be given the control of the nation, which they have saved, or shall it be intrusted to Rebel hands? Never was such a paradox, such a ridicule of common sense presented to an intelligent people. We are asked not only to forgive traitors who have done their best to bring national destruction upon us, who have cost us by their wicked acts a half million of lives and over two thousand millions of dollars, who have prostrated our energies, and but for the boldness and steadfast loyalty of Grant might have cost us a nation. We are asked to give to these men the power to rule the nation they nearly ruined; to give them the absolute charge of the treasury which they have depleted; to give them the command of the army which they have attempted to kill. Not only are they to be given all this, but they are to have it at the expense of the men who saved the people and defeated their treasonable schemes. The victor of the war is to make way and be slighted in order that a peace-beggar, a disunion sympathizer may be given his place. This is too much for reason! Should we read in some old timed history of such a story of war, that it seemed doubtful whether Rome would elect Cataline or Cicero, Consul, we would esteem the people who could hesitate in their determination as worthy of untold misery. Yet this is what we are *said* to be doing to-day. If the people will but awake to the issue and look it calmly in the face, we will soon have the slander that "there is a doubt as to the result" exploded.

The election of Seymour and Blair would be a Rebel triumph. It would be heralded as such throughout all the countries of the world. All would say that the "Lost Cause" was not lost; and that it was a triumph of diplomacy which could not be obtained by force of arms. It would hold us up to the world in the light of a deceived credulous people, who after fighting, and almost dying in an earnest zeal for a principle, now sell it for a mess of pottage—nay, worse than this, there would not even that poor equivalent be given us. We should then give the reins into traitors' hands, knowingly and without a reward; make Lee and his friends the advisers of the President of the United States; give the cabinet to Rebels, the army to traitors, the treasury to notorious thieves, to the Cobbs and Floyds of a past administration. Let the people remember this. Let it be impressed on them by word, by writers, and sentence of the pen, until they realize the issue. And the moment they do so we cease to fear for the result. If a majority so overwhelming will speak out, treason defeated on the battle-field, will fly abashed at its own audacity in supposing that they fear to make the nation forget its fearful crimes.

Another by the Same.—The *Press* has rescued from oblivion a letter dated February 18, 1863, and addressed by one W. S. Rosecrans to the Legislature of Indiana. From the peculiar, rambling, and incoherent style in which the epistle is written, we are inclined to the belief that the author is that same W. S. Rosecrans, who a short time since carried "his heart in his hand" down to the White Sulphur Springs, to express to the leaders of the Rebellion his "solicitude for the future of our country." As illustrative of the infirmities of our common humanity, we quote but a single sentence from the letter in question:

"We have been forced to the immovable but sad conviction that the leaders of this Rebellion are perfidious, treacherous, unscrupulous, and cruel."

But now the Minister to Mexico regards these same leaders as a "body of brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men," who are "representative in their reverence and regard for the Union." Verily time works wonders, especially when modern Democracy comes to its assistance.

The Taxation of Bonds.

We publish to-day an important article from the Sandusky *Register*, setting forth the views of Mr. George H. Pendleton on the subject of State and local taxation of Government bonds, and exposing their heresies in an unanswerable way. Mr. Pendleton has arraigned the Republican party for the crime of exempting the bonds of the National Government from such taxation, and virtually promises that one of the first fruits of the election of Seymour and Blair shall be an "undoing" of this alleged injustice. He demands that the Government shall remove all obstructions to such taxation by expressly giving its assent thereto, and virtually pledges that the Democratic party, when placed in power, will unqualifiedly adopt that policy. The following proviso is attached to every loan bill passed by Congress during the war:—

"And all stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States held by individuals, corporations, or associations, witain the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority."

But Mr. Pendleton explicitly holds that "the Government can change its rule and rate of taxation after the bonds have been issued," declaring it to be his opinion that "there is nothing amounting to a contract that the present bonds shall not be taxed higher than a specified rate," and therefore that the Goverement has it within its power at any time to confer the privilege of State and local taxation—in other words, that, despite all express stipulations to the contrary, the bonds may be taxed beyond limit; that, despite the plighted faith of the nation, the Government should repudiate its contracts, and bring discredit upon the country and ruin upon the people. This is the pure and undiluted Pendletonian doctrine, in all its enormity. If the people desire to inaugurate its principles, they can achieve their purpose by the election of Seymour and Blair.

How They Stand.—It is announced from Washington that letters have recently been received in that city from all of our leading Ministers abroad endorsing Grant and Colfax in the heartiest and most unqualified terms. Included among these are General Cassius M. Clay, our Minister to Russia, who was at one time supposed to have a leaning towards Johnsonism; General John A. Dix, our Minister to France, who participated in the great Wigwam Convention, held in this city in August, 1866, and was appointed by Mr. Johnson under the fond, but delusive hope that he would not fall from Democratic grace; and Mr. Henry M. Watts, our Minister to Austria, the latest diplomatic appointment by the President. As far as heard from, the "Minister to Mexico" is still inclined towards the revolutionary schemes of Blair. These letters teach an important lesson. The distinguished diplomatists, whose names are attached to them, appreciate the state of public sentiment abroad, and clearly see that the election of Seymour and Blair will have a disastrous effect upon our relations with the people, if not with the Governments, of the great powers of Europe. The cause of liberty, justice and union are identical, in the minds of the oppressed nationalities of Europe, with the success of the Republican party in the pending Presidential campaign.

Hickman on Blair.—A Democratic contemporary, which has a passion for presenting one side of a question, without recognizing the fact that it has another, prints this morning the following extract from a speech delivered by the Hon. John Hickman, of this State, in the National House of Representatives, in March, 1862:—

"A great deal of credit is due to my friend from the St. Louis District (Mr. Blair), for keeping the State of Missouri in the Union. The fact that she is in the Union to-day adds much to the laurels of that gentleman, and no man will render him more praise than I will for his devoted patriotism in that hour of danger to his State. * * * The gentleman, of course, does not ask my compliment, but the compliment is the more value to him, being unasked."

The side which our Democratic contemporary neglects to lay before its readers is set forth in the following extract from Frank Blair's celebrated Broadhead letter:—

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own Governments, and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the co-operation of the President, it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution."

There is just as much difference between Frank Blair in 1862 and Frank in 1868, as there is between Frank Blair drunk and Frank Blair sober.

Won't be Buried Alive!—The New York letter writer for a prominent Democratic paper of Philadelphia has the following statement of the condition of public opinion among the Democrats of that city:—"But next after John Allen, the most popular man—if I except Seymour and Blair—is Mr. Vester." Sometimes it is a pugilist, sometimes it is a dancer, that takes the fancy of New York, but after a wild fit of fitting and fleeting enthusiasm lavished upon the "wickedest man," their hearts, "caught in the rebound," accept Seymour and Blair, and the men that won't be buried alive. It is to be supposed that the party is so sure of being buried this fall that they are already looking out for some patent by which what is left of them may be resurrected. Mr. Vester has come just in time.

While processions of the high-toned and chivalric Democracy of this city are parading the streets, bearing banners inscribed "No political or social equality with inferior or mongrel races," their beloved brethren are flattering and feasting the newly enfranchised freedmen. At their barbecues, the proud secession dames who could never pass a Union soldier without giving expression to their contempt, and who could never be civil to a Union officer except when they took a false oath of loyalty to obtain rations, now lavish their smiles and favors upon their old plantation slaves, and we shall not be at all astonished if, on the election day, they prove as gracious to negro voters as the Duchess of Devonshire when she was canvassing for Charles James Fox. Meanwhile, Rebel politicians, who have demonstrated over and over again, that the negro is destitute of intelligence, do not simply engage Democratic negro stump orators, and applaud to the echo their harangues; they have also employed a colored poet in Louisiana, whose production as given below, constitutes a remarkably intelligible and emphatic exposition of several leading features of the Democratic creed. It is sung at Democratic barbecues in Louisiana to the tune of "Greenland's Icy Mountains:"—

What tho' de acks of Congress
Proclaims de rights ob man,
Dou't all de carpet-baggers
Steal everything dey can?
One smart chap he made money
Ob dis poor darky coon,
An' now eats bread and honey
In Victor's fine saloon.

Chorus (fancy)—Greenland's icy mountains, with a chorus.

O bags and rags and plasters
We'll banish from de land,
When we an' our old masters
Is marching hand in hand.
Den stop, my lub, all coutin',
By your black eyes I swear,
I'se boun' to keep a shoutin'
For Seymour and for Blair.

If the Louisiana Rebel leaders, after having served that State, could enable the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania to command the services in this Commonwealth of a few leading negro Democratic orators and leading negro Democratic minstrels, they might render almost as much service to the cause of Seymour and Blair as coffee-colored naturalization papers. It is rumored that arrangements of a widely different character have been contemplated, and that schemes have been devised for colonizing doubtful districts of this State with Maryland and Virginia Rebels. Should this plot fail, however, through its premature exposure and the vigilance of the Republicans, the other resource remains, and as the Pennsylvania Democracy in olden times delighted to listen to the words of precious wisdom dropped from the lips of their favorite Southern leaders, they should have an opportunity now of being edified by the new favorite Democratic orators of the South.

The Sugar Consumption of the world is something enormous. A late London publication gives the following statistics of the imports and deliveries of Sugar in Europe and the United States, that for the former being for the fiscal year ending with June 30, while that for the United States is for the calendar year:—

IMPORTS.

	1867 68	1866 67	1865 66
Into Europe .....tons...	830,958	870,598	900,172
Into United States.....	445,045	393,066	389,443
Total.....tons...	1,276,003	1,262,664	1,289,614

DELIVERIES.

	1867 68	1866 67	1865 66
In Europe.....tons...	841,105	920 937	849,554
In United States.....	422,687	402,960	359,601
Total.....tons...	1,263,792	1,323,897	1,209,155

These figures show that the consumption of sugar in this country far exceeds that consumed by any other nation, in proportion to population. They likewise show, that while the imports of the article into Europe have decreased more than seven per cent. in the last three years, the imports into the United States have increased about fourteen per cent. The following shows the comparative prices for different brands this year and last, with the premium on gold, which must be taken into account in calculating the decline in prices:—

	Aug. 18, 1868.	*Aug.* 20, 1867.
Fair Refining Cuba...	11 cents.	11⅝ cents.
Good Refining Cuba..	11¼ cents.	11⅞ cents.
No. 12 Box.....	12 cents.	12⅛ cents.
Hard Refined.....	16 cents.	16 1/16@16⅛ cents.
Price of Gold.....	146.....	141.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The New Chesnut Street Theatre.—The *White Fawn*, with its combined Parisian and Viennoise ballet troupe, new dances, new songs, new effects, and the little guard, composed of little children on horseback, and the military ballet and march by forty ladies, continues to attract crowded houses.

The Walnut Street Theatre.—The excitement attending the production of Charles Read's dramatization of the celebrated work *Foul Play*, at this place of amusement, is on the increase, and the favor with which it has been received, proves it a success. The scenic effects are really startling, and prominent among them are the Lovers' Leap, the Storm at Sea, and the rescue of Hazel from a watery grave.

The American Theatre.—The Can-Can, and the usual Ohio entertainment continues to draw good houses nightly.

The Arch Street Theatre.—On Saturday night next the regular winter season opens. Among the troupe are the names of Barton Hill, A. Everly, R. Craig, Sam Hemple, Mrs. John Drew, Miss Lizzie Price, Miss Fanny Davenport, Mrs. T. A. Crease, and other well-known favorites. The pieces selected for the occasion are *She Stoops to Conquer*, with the principal artists in the prominent parts, and *Jenny Lind*, with Miss Fanny Davenport in "Jenny Leatherlungs," a character in which she is highly spoken of.

Hooley's Opera House.—The famous Hooley troupe have appeared at the new opera house, on Seventh street, below Arch. The bill is varied and entertaining, and was received last evening with enthusiastic applause. The same programme will be repeated every evening this week.

BEECHER.

What he Says of Democracy.

The following letter was received by the Corresponding Secretary of the Printers' Grant and Colfax Club of Washington:—

Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 4.—G. W. Schriver—Dear Sir: I received duly the notice of my election as honorary member of the Printers' Grant and Colfax Club of Washington city. I accept the honor with pleasure, and shall co-operate with you in every just measure for the victory of those fundamental principles of moral and good government, of which Grant and Colfax are the expositors. Revolutions do not go backward, and I have every confidence that conscience and intelligence which led this great nation to resist slavery and to defeat it will now refuse to put the Government into the very hands which either were raised against it, or which refused to help in its defense. The new adhesion of impatient Southern men to the very worst type of Democratic doctrine ever enunciated since the party went into alliance with slavery, cannot but be as disastrous for the South as was the league with the same party before the war. The Democratic party seems fated to lead the South into desperate steps, and then to be utterly unable to help those whom it has deluded. It will be so again. Utterly lost to all moderation, the Convention in New York has laid down a platform which will bring civil war to the South again, unless it is prevented by the victory of the Republican party.

I am, very truly yours,
Henry Ward Beecher.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ONCE AND FOREVER.—ACCOUNT for the fascination as you please, the fact cannot be denied that whoever has once used PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO" becomes indifferent to every other perfume. In comparison with it, all other floral odors seem flat and meagre attempts at fragrance. Sold by all druggists. 1t

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. H. & G. A. WRIGHT No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 7 24

☞ OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Whereas, MARY MOHRMAN, a female child six years of age, has been murdered under circumstances of fiendish atrocity, by some person unknown; Now, therefore, I, MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, do offer a

REWARD OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS,

for such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the perpetrator of this unparalleled crime.

Witness my hand, and the seal of the said city, this ninth day of September, A. D. 1868.

9 9 3t MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD,

8 28 10t Treasurer.

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

SEPTEMBER, 7, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 17th instant.

9 7 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ MACHPELAH CEMETERY SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Board of Directors earnestly request every Member of this Society to attend a meeting to be held at the Hall of the House of Industry, No. 716 CATHARINE Street, on THURSDAY EVENING, September 10, 1868 at 7½ o'clock. Please be punctual, as business of the utmost importance will be brought before the meeting.

9 7 3t* M. GRIER, Secretary.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

☞ NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL can give any just idea of the delicious, airy, elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 8 3 m w f

POLITICAL.

☞ GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB OF 1868.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted, to meet at the call of the President,

A MEETING

to perfect the organization and to prepare for the Campaign, will be held

WEDNESDAY EVENING,

September 9, at 8 o'clock at the CITY ARMORY, BROAD Street, below Race, to which the members and all who desire to become such, are respectfully invited. WILLIAM B MANN,

9 8 2t President and Chief Marshal.

☞ THIRTEENTH WARD—GRANT, COLFAX, MYERS, and HENSZEY.—Citizens of the Second Senatorial and Third Congressional Districts, will assemble in Glass Blowing and Flag Raising, at NINTH and SPRING GARDEN, on THURSDAY EVENING, September 10, at 8 o'clock. The following distinguished speakers will address the meeting:— 9 9 2t*

Hon. L. Myers,	Charles Gibbons, Esq.,
Hon. H. D. Moore,	A. Wilson Henszey,
Col. J. W. Forney,	Gen. J. T. Owen,
Col. E. W. Davis,	Gen. Hector Tyndale.

☞ UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will meet daily at Hopkins', No. 413 LIBRARY Street. 9 8 1t M. C. HONG, Chairman.

FOR SALE.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES Nos. 4108, 4110, 4112, and 4114 SPRUCE St.

C. J. FELL & BRO.,

8 28 fmwlm No. 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT, SITUated No. 1016 CHERRY Street. Apply to W. H. JONES,

9 5 7t No. 1625 MARKET Street.

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PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

6 24 tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

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WANTED, A FURNISHED HOUSE,

WEST OF BROAD STREET, AND SOUTH OF MARKET STREET, for six or eight months.

By C. H. & H. P. MUIRHEID,

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PAPER.

50 TONS 50 TONS

Wrapping, Manilla, and Hardware Papers,

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9 8 1mrp] Paper Manufacturers and Dealers, Warehouse, Nos. 12 and 14 DECATUR Street

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 5 p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 25 p

$5000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE OF city property. Apply to S. W. THACKARA & SON,

9 9 2t* No. 244 S. THIRD Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

No. 115 South THIRD Street,

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

NEW MESS MACKEREL,

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Luncheon for Excursions, Travellers, Parties, and Table, as follows:—

DEVILED HAM,
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Tourtelot's Preserved Game, such as

PATTIE WOODCOCK, SNIPE, QUAIL, PHEASANT, GROUSE, PLOVER, PARTRIDGE, REED BIRDS, DUCK, VENISON, ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also, ROAST, BROILED, and BONED, of each of them.

These goods are nicely put up, and give entire satisfaction.

OUR (W. G.) FAMILY FLOUR,

THE CHOICEST MADE IN THE COUNTRY, ALWAYS ON HAND. 8 15 ws tf

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FALL STYLES!

FALL STYLES!

NOW READY IN

WINDOW SHADES,

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Terries, Reps, Damasks, Etc.

We take pleasure in announcing that our new styles for Fall of the above Goods are now open. Our celebrated make of FINE WINDOW SHADES, with Bray's Spring Balance Fixture (which require no cord), we sell at the most reasonable prices.

Window Shades as low as

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS,

trimmed and hung to the windows. We call especial attention to our new stock of Trimmings, comprising in part, Cornices in Gilt, Walnut, Walnut and Gilt Rosewood, and Rosewood and Gilt, Curtain Tassels Picture Tassels, Pillow Tassels, Cords, Loops, Bands etc., etc.

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JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9 p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6p

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QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP

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For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. 6 29 3m4p

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The Crack Boarding-School.

Situation just the thing
For elegance and beauty;
Everything to please the boys,
And make them do their duty.
Ten Professors in the house,
Keeping things moving;
E'en the stupidest of boys
Can't help improving.
Latin, German, Greek, and French,
Music, mensuration—
Everything a boy needs
For thorough education.
Corned beef, and cabbage, too,
Piled upon the table;
Every lad to eat his fill,
Fast as he is able.
All the chaps that mean to be
Number one scholars,
Ask their fathers please to go
And spend a few dollars
For a suit of splendid clothes,
Just the thing for Autumn;
Good clothes will make the boys
Remember what's taught 'em!

PROFESSORS! PRINCIPALS! BOYS! BOYS FATHERS! While you wisely cram wisdom into the boy's inner man, remember that both boy and man must have the outer man well provided for.

At our ELEGANT BROWN STONE HALL, we can completely rig, from neck to heels, every male creature, from tender juvenility to tottering old age. The highest satisfaction for the smallest number of dollars possible!

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JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

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ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

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This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium, and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

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Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood, to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME-PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal to ten per cent.* (10 *per cent.*) *of the par of his policy.* In the latter, the Company agrees *to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.*

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, Pamphlets, and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in this city, or to its General Agents.

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8 8 ws rp For Minnesota.

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—Wednesday, September 9, 3 o'clock P. M., Premium $250. Horses 6 years old or under. Mile heats, best 3 in 5. $175 to first, $75 to second Horse, good day and track.

Owner enters bwn h. Victor Patchen.
E. K. Conklin enters c. c. Prince George.
Owner enters Blue Dick.

The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended.

Omnibuses will start from Library street at 2½ o'clock P. M. 9 7 3t

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 6 11 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS TO GLOUCESTER POINT daily. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street every few minutes. 6 26 1m4p*

CITY ITEMS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26, 1868.

MESSRS. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., No. 37 Park row, New York, and No. 10 State street, Boston, are our agents for the East, and specially authorized to contract for advertising in "The Commercial" at our lowest cash rates.

Eastern houses desirous of advertising in "The Commercial" are requested to contract through them.

M. HALSTEAD & Co, Proprietors "Commercial."

BARGAINS offered in Summer Clothing and in Summer Goods made to order, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but being rapidly closed out.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, 515 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SUITS for parlor, SUITS for walking—
SUITS for public men to talk in—
SUITS for dress, and SUITS to work in,
SUITS for exquisites to flirt in.
SUITS for men both short and tall
SUITS to suit you, one and all.
To No. 824 Chesnut street, STOKES & Co.,
For Fashionable Clothing you must go.

HEALTH DEPENDS UPON GOOD DIGESTION.—"Weakness of the Stomach" is the source of more evils than were contained in Pandora's box. Debility, headache, nervous tremors, palpitation of the heart and local pains innumerable are its direct consequences. It obscures the intellect and gives birth to the most absurd and incoherent fancies; incapacitates a man for business, and renders persistent exertion next to impossible. Yet, strange to say, *indigestion is the most neglected of all ailments.* And this is the more extraordinary from the fact that an absolute, infallible specific for the disorder can be obtained in every city, town, and village of the United States.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS takes as wide a range as the malady which it cures. It pervades every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere, and its celebrity as a tonic and alterative is everywhere established. It is due to the common sense of the American public to say that the demand for it is immense, and continually on the increase; but still thousands continue to suffer from dyspepsia, with the great fact staring them in the face that a remedy for it exists, as it were, within arm's length of every sufferer. Such is the inconsistency of human nature! Day by day, however, the number of those who manifest this insane indifference to their own health and comfort diminishes; and the time will come, it is confidently believed, when the disease will be expelled from the category of prevalent disorders by this incomparable alterative and restorative.

SOONER OR LATER, a neglect of cold will develop a constant cough, shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh—the avant-couriers of consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the pulmonary organs, as well as in bronchial complaints, Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands, and its world-wide reputation attests—while in coughs and colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

DERANGEMENT OF THE BOWELS.—Judicious use of Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" in keeping the system in tone, and preventing the derangement of the bowels, is almost beyond belief. Try them, and you will be convinced of the fact. For sale by Fred' Brown, Johnson, Holloway & Co., and other Druggists.

PITTSBURG GRAPES from the Knox Fruit Farm and Nurseries—Concord, Delaware, Iona, Israella, and other varieties, received daily, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, No. 727 Market street.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

LACE CURTAINS done up, mended, and put up to windows, at about the same price others charge for washing only, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CARPET UPHOLSTERING a specialty, at PATTEN'S. Workmen always ready to make up, alter, and lay Carpets. *No disappointment. No delay*, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

SPRING MATTRESSES that are out of order repaired, made up equal to new, and returned the same day. Workmen always ready, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PRICES for Upholstering work reduced. Carpet Furniture, Bedding, Curtain, Shade, Blind, and other work done promptly; no delay, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street. Workmen always ready.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—Dealers will find it to their interest to attend the large sale of Boots and Shoes, to be sold by C. D. McClees & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, Sept. 10, at 10 o'clock.

TRENWITH has everything that the reader could wish for in the literary line. His favorite Depot at No. 107 S. Third street is completely stocked with Magazines, Periodicals, Illustrated Weeklies of all kinds, News Journals of later dates, Fashion Plates, Funny Monthlies, etc. He furnishes to his patrons the New York papers of the day long before the arrival of the regular mails. He is energetic, and merits the success he is achieving.

AUTUMNAL ATTIRE FOR GENTLEMEN AND JUVENILES. WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

FADDIS—LAMON —On Monday morning, August 10, 1868, by Rev. P. S. Henson, SYLVESTER FADDIS to MARY LAVINIA, daughter of John Lamon, Esq., all of this city.

WINTERBOTTOM—TERRY.—On the 18th of August at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. William Shadrack, D. D., Rev. WILLIAM WINTERBOTTOM, of Philadelphia, and Miss ANNIE M. TERRY, daughter of James Terry, Esq., of Huntingdon, Pa.

DIED.

BALL—On the 7th instant, ELIZABETH BALL, widow of the late George Ball, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Ambrose Ball No. 418 Sergeant street, west of Frankford road, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

BOON.—On the 7th instant, after a protracted illness, Miss ELIZA BOON.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, No. 1013 Shippen street, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

BOSTWICK.—On Monday morning, the 7th instant, H. N. BOSTWICK, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Radcliff street, Bristol, Pa., on Thursday, the 10th instant, at two (2) o'clock P. M.

EBERT.—On the 7th instant, MARY EBERT, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, G. W. Hanna, No. 1717 N. Thirteenth street, on Thursday afternoon, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

McCANN.—On the 8th instant, EMMA M., wife of John C. McCann, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, William Stants, corner of Cumberland street and Trenton avenue, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MAUPAY.—On Monday evening, the 7th instant, SAMUEL MAUPAY, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Rising Sun, Germantown avenue, on Saturday afternoon, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to North Laurel Hill.

MITCHELL.—On Saturday evening, September 5, JOSEPH B. MITCHELL, in the 75th year of his age.

His male friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, Tulpehocken street, Germantown. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery, leaving the house at 4¼ o'clock precisely. *

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

HOOP SKIRTS.

THE GRAND DUCHESS SKIRT

This New and Beautiful Article of Skirt

Eclipses anything ever before shown in this Country:

Patent Right Secured March 24, 1868.

The Trade Specially Invited to call and Examine the Goods, which are now on Exhibition.

SOLE AGENTS,

FARNHAM, KIRKHAM & CO.,

No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

FARNHAM, GILBERT, Jr. & CO.,

No. 59 LEONARD Street, New York,

FARNHAM, GILBERT, Jr., & CO.

No. 149 DEVONSHIRE Street,

8 22 mwflm4p BOSTON.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,

for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first-class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $5 50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1 10 to $5 50; superior Whalebone hand made Corsets, from $1 cents to $2 20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1 50.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street.

9 2 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MARQUETTE!

MARQUETTE!

Another letter from the great fire at Marquette. HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents where Safes of other makers fail!

MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.

Messrs Herring & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—On the 11th ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subject to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It *lay in the ruins fourteen days*, and when taken out from its appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.

Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,

WILLKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinite, or "Spiegel Eisen," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.

DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, etc etc., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the Champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS; the victor at the WORLD'S FAIR, London; the WORLD'S FAIR, New York; the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS at the recent international contest in Paris, are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agents.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

9 2 wfm3mrp

DAVIS & HARVEY,

AUCTIONEERS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

Fifteen Years Previous Experience.

STORE, No. 421 WALNUT STREET.

Increased Facilities for the Transaction of the General Auction Business.

LARGE AND ELEGANT ROOMS 100x42 feet, and 40x80 feet.

SALES AT RESIDENCES AN OBJECT OF SPECIAL ATTENTION. 8 21m5p

CONSUMPTION CURED.

UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE FOR CONSUMPTION AND BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, is prescribed, and recommended by Physicians all over the country, and is PERFORMING MORE CURES THAN ALL THE OTHER REMEDIES COMBINED. A trial will convince the most skeptical $1 a bottle; six for $5. Sent by express. Circulars free. Sold by the Proprietors,

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

9 3 4 No. 602 ARCH Street.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER

DRESS GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

WILL OFFER

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7,

New and Beautiful Styles

DRESS FABRICS,

INCLUDING

IRISH POPLINS,

SILK SERGES,

WORSTED SERGES,

CHANGEABLE SILKS,

STRIPE SILKS.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

9 5 smwf4t

SELLING OFF!

TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

LEASE, FIXTURES, AND STOCK

FOR SALE.

Established Twenty-Seven Years,

(TEN OF WHICH IN PRESENT LOCATION.)

The undersigned announces to the public that he will sell, at and

BELOW COST,

HIS ENTIRE STOCK, CONSISTING OF

SILKS, RIBBONS, SATINS, RUCHES, VELVETS, FLOWERS, Etc.

ALSO,

A LARGE STOCK OF

REAL LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES, IMITATION LACES, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS.

TO BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST,

TO CLOSE THE CONCERN

WARBURTON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT St.,

9 7 mwf 1m PHILADELPHIA.

1868.

PIM BROS. & CO.

FIRST QUALITY

IRISH POPLINS,

IN ALL COLORS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

8 25 rp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE

628 ARCH STREET.

LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
WHITE DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FLAX COLORED DRILLS AND DUCKS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FANCY DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
STRIPED DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
BLOUSE LINENS, SEVERAL COLORS.
PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR LADIES TRAVELLING SUITS.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINEN.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LINEN GOODS IN THE CITY, SELLING AT

Less than Jobbers' Prices.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,

9 1 s mw NO. 828 ARCH STREET

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA

TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S

OFFICE,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU Street.

ORGANIZED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, . . $5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia.
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China.
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New York.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. C. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Am. Ex. Co., New York.
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.
C. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, N. Y.
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New York,

OFFICERS.

A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President,
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth), Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. MCCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz;—

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macon	60,000
Hong Kong	250,000
Swatow	200 000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300 000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5 910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900 000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this company to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each. $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing December 1, 1868 on application to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania and at the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,

8 29 NEW YORK.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES

FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

Have opened a very extensive assortment

OF

SUPERB QUALITY

OF

SILK AND WOOL POPLINS

OF THE CHOICEST COLORINGS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

FOR THIRTY DAYS

I WILL SELL AT A GREAT SACRIFICE

THE

SURPLUS STOCK,

Brought from the Old Store,

CORNER OF SEVENTH AND CHESNUT

AT THE NEW STORE,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street,

TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.

9 4 6mwf6m JAMES M'MULLAN.

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in all Government Securities and Foreign Exchange.

Letters of Credit issued on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,

AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS' USE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

Bills on all the principal cities.

Government Securities bought, sold, exchanged.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

No. 16 South THIRD Street.

7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1 tf

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.

FOR SALE AT 87½,

And Accrued Interest from JULY 1, 1868.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

January and July.

The aggregate amount of these Bonds issued by the Company is $400,000, upon their works estimated to cost over $1,000,000.

From a careful examination of the uses which will be made of the water in the city and suburbs, it is estimated that the Company will be able to pay LARGE DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK.

ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT THESE PRICES.

APPLY TO

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

BROKERS,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

9 4 PHILADELPHIA.

NARR & LADNER,

No. 30 South THIRD Street,

DEALERS IN

GOLD,

STOCKS, and

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit sold on all parts of Europe.

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

BOUGHT AND SOLD. 8 29 2m

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 2m

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 102,

And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 103,

And Accrued Interest.

FOR SALE BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

780 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; als United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, etc.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local Business only during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

Which after paying all expenses was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Upon such a property costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102 and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is *the length of time they have to run.*

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which in 1857 were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved. Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

W. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

No. 16 S. THIRD Street.

AND IN NEW YORK

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,

No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents through out the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, and Means for Construction and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

September 1, 1868. [5 1 fmwtf] New York.

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Stock and Gold Brokers.

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS

ALWAYS ON HAND. 4 25

E. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN E. DAVIS

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	J. Gillingham Fell,	Alex. Henry,
C. H. Clarke,	C. Macalester,	S. A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	E. W. Clark,	Geo. F. Tyler.

OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B. BROWNE, President
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15 wfm

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 509 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 30 6m

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Interesting Proceedings in the British Association for the Advancement of Science—Miss Lydia Becker on "The Two Sexes of Man"—The Degree of "Spinster of Arts."

The members of the British Association were entertained on the 25th ult., by a paper read by Miss Lydia Becker, the well-known advocate of women's rights, "On the supposed differences in the minds of the two sexes of Man." Miss Becker, as may be imagined, is of opinion that there are no such differences, and she complained strongly, though with much good humor, of the way in which women are treated, owing to the false views on the subject which are held by men. It was generally admitted, she said, that girls as well as boys should be taught to read and write. Yet the notion of inferiority in feminine requirements underlays all educational legislation. For instance, in the bill to provide for the education of the poorer classes, introduced into the House of Commons last session by Mr. Bruce, while infants under six years of age were placed on a level as regarded the provision made for their intellectual needs, boys above that age were to receive 6d. worth of instruction weekly, while 5d. worth was deemed sufficient for the girls. The existing arrangements of society were founded on a principle at present almost universally accepted without inquiry or examination, and which was the basis of political, social, and educational legislation. This principle had been recently defined by a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* as the radical inequality of the sexes, the radical inferiority, physical, moral, and intellectual, of woman. This radical inferiority Miss Becker set herself to disprove. The propositions which she desired to submit were three in number:—1. That the attribute of sex did not extend to mind; that there was no distinction between the intellects of men and women corresponding to and dependent on the special organization of their bodies; 2. That any broad marks of distinction which may at the present time be observed to exist between the minds of men collectively were fairly traceable to the influences of the different circumstances under which they passed their lives, and could not be proved to inhere in each class in virtue of sex; 3, that in spite of the external circumstances which tended to cause divergence in the tone of mind, habits of thought and opinions of men and women, it was a matter of fact that these did not differ more among persons of opposite sexes than they did among persons of the same sex. In illustration, she would observe that among plants there was no superiority of any kind connected with sex, and that among animals, whichever sex happened to be superior in physical strength, dominated over the other. This superiority was not always on the side of the male, as in raptorial birds and some species of insects, such as ants and bees.

Some extracts were hurriedly read from a paper by Mr. Joseph Payne on the "Relation between Learning and Teaching," but the interest excited by Miss Becker's paper was so great that it was found impossible for the author to secure the attention of the section.

A discussion then ensued on the education question generally, and also on Miss Becker's paper in particular. Upon the question of endowments (treated of in Mr. Fitch's paper on the preceding day) a general opinion was expressed that they must be made more in accordance with the requirements of the times, the main points urged being that the endowments produced most inadequate results; at Croydon, for instance, a grammar-school master received £300 per annum without having a single pupil for years together, while the schoolroom was used by an enterprising builder for storing timber. (Laughter.) With regard to Miss Becker's paper:—

Mr. J. G. Fitch observed that the smaller sum proposed to be allowed per head for the teaching of girls arose simply from the fact that girls' schools could be conducted more cheaply than boys' schools.

The Rev. F. Meyrick, who has had considerable experience as an inspector of schools, said he considered that in examinations relating to Holy Scripture, girls were equal to boys; in the matter of reading he considered that the girls excelled the boys; in the matter of writing, girls and boys were about equal; and in the matter of arithmetic, the boys were superior to the girls, whose time was a good deal occupied in instruction in sewing. Each sex had its special excellencies, and education must be adapted to its future work in life. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. A. Jessop did not see the force of the illustration drawn from bee land (laughter); we were not bees, but men and women (laughter); and, we could not ignore the actual physical distinction which existed between the sexes. (Laughter.)

Mr. Heywood stated that the University of London proposed next year to confer degrees upon ladies in the event of their passing a rather stiff examination. (Laughter.) He did not exactly know yet what they would be termed—whether "Spinsters of Arts," or what not. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Fellowes said the whole system of female education among the upper classes must be entirely remodelled. At present a girl who had finished her "education," as it was termed, was generally about as empty-headed a creature as could be found on the face of the earth. (Laughter.)

Other gentlemen and one lady (Miss Robinson) having spoken,

Dr. Farr moved, "That the Council of the Association be requested to appoint a committee to consider how the scientific education of women can be promoted."

The President expressed his opinion that up to a certain age there need be no difference in the education of the sexes, but that the mission of women in life was different to that of men, the former having reserved for them a higher mission, in which the delicacy, refinement, and grace which formed the charm of the female mind were more important than the pursuits of science, viz.:—the training of a family, which was, after all, the most important education that could be imparted to mankind. (Applause.)

Miss Becker, in reply, said she could not understand why an inferior teacher should be intrusted with the training of girls; and, in answer to a remark by one of the audience, "Not inferior, but cheaper," she observed that efficiency was generally considered to be measured by the amount of salary paid. The system of having separate teachers for the girls and boys of a family she condemned as wasteful, and contended that the same teacher should undertake the education of both, believing it would be found that they mutually encourage each other and do each other good. Some gentlemen had said that he hoped sewing would not be abandoned as a part of female education. Upon that point she would observe that in former days spinning was the great employment of English women, and at that time the process was laborious and not very profitable. As soon as it became profitable, by the introduction of superior machinery, it passed out of the hands of women. She hoped a similar revolution would arise with regard to sewing, and she looked forward to the time when a needle would be as much a stranger in the hand of a woman as the spinning machine was in the present day. She argued that the isolation of the sexes was prejudicial to both, and particularly complained of the evil effect upon females resulting from their being shut out from the great stream of humanity around them. With regard to the Cambridge examinations, she expressed her gratitude to that University for having taken the lead in recognizing the existence of women, which the sister University had hitherto ignored; but condemned the practice of adopting a different examination for women to that arranged for the opposite sex, arguing that that system had to a great extent destroyed the value of the examination, and declaring that she would not care to enter into a competition from which all men were excluded. In reply to the Chairman's observations, she said her opinion was that delicacy and refinement were required equally by both men and women, and she did not think the highest intellectual culture at all incompatible with a training for the important duties the President had referred to; on the contrary, she thought the one would rather tend to promote and assist the other. (Miss Becker, whose observations had been frequently interrupted by laughter and applause, resumed her seat amid loud cheers.)

Dr. Farr's resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried with only one dissentient.

A Curious English Custom—Ruth and Boaz Modernized.

From the London Spectator.

There are people in London, and presumably in Manchester and other great towns, who believe that the Eighth Commandment is in some mysterious way suspended about corn; that the wives of the laborers in any given parish have a clear right, moral and legal, to plunder the farmer of a portion of the produce of his fields; that the maddest and wickedest saturnalia of the year, to which fairs are innocent and camp-meetings pure, are institutions justifying any number of screaming leaders in their defense. The right of theft does not even in theory extend to the farmer's silver spoons, or to his banker's balance, or even—we have no idea why—to his grain property when once stacked in his rickyard; but as far as regards the same grain when laid out in the field it is prescriptive, immutable, and divine, to be defended by quotations from Scripture and nineteenth century versions of the story of Boaz and Ruth, versions in which the entire meaning of that exquisitely poetical but surely not divine idyl is perverted into a justification of deliberate theft. Gleaning is one of the customs which, though originally it may be harmless, or even an acknowledgment of certain rights in the soil and its produce, are now simply causes of demoralization. Like most other incidents of feudal society, it has become unreal, has lost its old compensations, and tends only to keep up the degradation of the poor. The custom destroys, to begin with, the very imperfect ideas current in villages of the Eighth Commandment. Under the old system of reaping with the sickle, wielded entirely by men born and bred upon the land, and paid in anything except money, a certain quantity of corn, usually exceedingly small, was left upon the field, and, as it cost more to pick up than it was worth, any woman or child born in the parish and entitled to pay parish rates was allowed to lighten those rates by carrying it away. Neither the scythe nor the reaping machine leaves this corn, but the custom of gleaning has continued; and as the women will not work for nothing, they come to an arrangement with their husbands or brothers, if they are the mowers, or with the Irishmen, if they are employed, to leave wilfully a quantity of the corn. This quantity, especially when the healthy and sound practice of giving the harvest work to neighbors is observed, increases every year, till the amount wilfully left—that is, stolen—amounts often to five per cent. upon the total, a tax of a shilling in the pound illegally imposed upon the most important of our manufactures. No possible overseeing will prevent this offense. The women are mad for the corn, and if they cannot prevail in any other way they will offer bribes which the overseers can no more resist than the reapers will. Naturally the farmer objects—as we almost venture to believe, if the news-venders' wives claimed every twentieth copy of the *Telegraph* without purchase, the proprietors of that journal would object—and the squires and clergy join in the objection for other reasons. Did the writer of that astonishing article about "Roberts vs. Jones," and Boaz and Ruth, and pastoral arrangements generally, which appeared in the *Telegraph* of Tuesday, ever see a village returning from a successful foray after illicit corn? We have, and we appeal to any county clergyman in England if we exaggerate when we say the foray is utterly demoralizing; that women go out decent, respectable, douse mothers of families, and trig girls whom others than agriculturists might admire, and return half mad, Bacchante-like viragoes, their arms full, their bosoms exposed, their petticoats over their heads, their mouths choked with songs Mr. Swinburne dare not print. It is a mad, bad festival of license, dreaded by every good clergyman, every decent mother in Israel, three times as much as an ordinary fair. Its effect, moreover, is confined to the women. Nothing that corrupts them leaves men unscathed, but apart from that the system teaches and protects the practice of theft, which is the voice of our rural districts. How is a man to be taught that his neighbor's corn, or fruit, or rabbits are not his, when for one month in every year he is deliberately instructed by the metropolitan press that in protecting his property their owner commits a crime? What is the wonder that in Essex or Suffolk a man who presumes to protect peaches which cost him a shilling apiece by sending a thief to the petty sessions is hooted till his life is a misery to him, till, in despair of obtaining justice, he cuts his fruit trees down, or takes the law into his own hands? Well, Mr. Roberts, of Cheshire, being unable to afford the pillage, being also, it may be, a little scandalized at consequences of that pillage, at which we have only dared to hint vaguely, proclaims that "he will not have it," and finding custom almost invincible, by protests makes, as he says, "an example." He prosecutes a woman. The bench, knowing what "gleaning" means, condemned her to seven days' imprisonment. The woman had no right whatever to Mr. Roberts' property. Mr. Johnson's exclamation, "We shall have all the newspapers in England down on us," struck at the very root of law and order—which are maintained by magistrates executing the law as passed by Parliament, and not as passed by newspapers—and the attack on Mr. Roberts is a direct attempt to excite popular prejudice in favor of a custom of theft. But, we shall be asked, are the laborers to have none of the grain their labor produces? Not one grain in that way; not one straw by theft. We wish the laborer had a third of the crop he grows for his own use, but we would rather hang him than see him steal it with impunity, and gleaning is now neither more nor less than an unpunished and specially demoralizing form of theft. Ruth's example would not justify that, if Ruth had stolen; and the writers who quote her as an example for thieves forget always that Boaz was owner, that Boaz's permission was needful before she could glean as she would. At this moment as then, gleaning is a privilege in the Oriental world; and now, as then, Boaz must give the order before the "young men" ought to "let fall some of the handfuls on purpose for her, and leave that she may glean them."

Chinese Jugglers.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes from Canton, China:—

Street jugglers and mountebanks abound in Canton, and in fact in every Chinese city. They also travel from place to place throughout the country, displaying their feats and picking up a few cash here and there. As a general thing their juggling feats do not amount to a great deal, yet some of them are very clever, and would create fully as much of a theatrical *furore* in the United States as did the Japanese performers. Sword-swallowing and stone-eating appears to be the commonest test, and operators of this description can be seen in almost every street.

One fellow, however, performed a number of feats in front of our hotel, which demand from me more than a passing notice. He stationed himself in the centre of the street, and having blown a blast upon a bugle to give warning that he was about to begin his entertainment, he took a small lemon or orange tree, which was covered with fruit, and balanced it upon his head. He then blew a sort of chirruping whistle, when immediately a number of rice birds came from every direction and settled upon the boughs of the bush he balanced or fluttered about his head. He then took a cup in his hand and began to rattle some seeds in it, when the birds disappeared. Taking a small bamboo tube, he next took the seeds, and putting one in it blew it at one of the fruit, when it opened, and out flew one of the birds, which fluttered about the circle surrounding the performer. He continued to shoot his seeds at the oranges until nearly a dozen birds were released. He then removed the tree from his forehead, and setting it down, took up a dish, which he held above his head, when all the birds flew into it. He then covered it over with a cover, and giving it a whirl or two about his head, opened it and displayed a quantity of eggs, the shells of which he broke with a little stick, releasing a bird from each shell. The trick was neatly performed, and defied detection from my eyes. The next trick was equally clever and difficult of detection. Borrowing a handkerchief from one of his spectators, he took an orange, cut a small hole in it, then squeezed all the juice out, and crammed the handkerchief into it. Giving the handkerchief to a bystander to hold, he caught up a teapot, and began to pour a cup of tea from it, when the spout became clogged. Looking into the pot, apparently for the purpose detecting what was the matter, he pulled out the handkerchief and returned it to the owner. He next took the orange from the bystander and cut it open, when it was found to be full of rice. He performed a number of pleasing feats, but I have given enough to satisfy the reader that they are equally as expert as the Japanese.

A CHINESE UNIVERSITY.

A Curious Chapter of Celestial History.

The influence of European intercourse upon China is slowly but surely extending, and will doubtless end in greatly modifying the customs and institutions of that very curious people.

One of the latest results of this influence is the establishment of a University after the manner of such institutions in Europe, and under the direct sanction and protection of the Imperial Government. The history of this project is well told in a recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, from which the following interesting particulars with reference to the enterprise are condensed:

"The matter seems to have been initiated by Prince Kung, who, together with the other member of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, addressed a petition to the Emperor, embodying a series of proposals relating chiefly to the foundation of mathematical and astronomical colleges. This was received very favorably, and within a comparatively brief period the proper decrees for the establishment of these and other colleges were promulgated. In consequence of these decrees the erection of suitable buildings, including an astronomical observatory on a large scale and on an entirely European model, has already begun. Nor is this all. A number of European professors, of more or less eminence, have received invitations to assume some of the new chairs, and several members of the learned professions have already arrived at their new place of destination. Two years will be allowed them for learning Chinese.

"The first of the official documents is dated February 26, 1867, and contains Prince Kung's memorials and proposals; therein reference is made to a general petition of two months before, which in the meantime had been approved in its outlines by the Emperor. One of the points upon which the memorialists particularly insist is the employment of foreigners as teachers in the new schools, not, they say, 'that we admire the cleverness of foreigners in mechanical sciences, from a tendency to the miraculous and supernatural, but because we know that the ways in which the inhabitants of the West manufacture their machines and instruments are those merely of mathematical computations.'

'The six paragraphs into which the petitioners have condensed their proposals are in each case accompanied by a full expose, which for lucidity and sound common sense need not shrink from a comparison with many a similar European production.

"1. Only such graduates and employees are to be admitted to academical classes who, by a previous examination, have shown themselves sufficiently advanced to profit by the instruction.

"2. The candidates shall live in the university itself, so that they shall not only have the advantage of being constantly within easy reach of their masters during their private studies, but also in order that they themselves may yield less to the temptation of neglecting their work. For this purpose also their absences shall be strictly noted down.

"3. Every month there shall be an examination on some one special subject, by way of testing the proficiencies of the single students, to that proper distinctions and encouragements may be conferred. These examinations shall take place in the presence of the Prince himself.

"4. Every three years there shall be a great general examination. The successful candidates shall be recommended to the Throne, and shall at once be suitably employed in the lower grades of the State service. The unsuccessful ones shall continue their studies until the next examination.

"5. The students shall be properly remunerated in order that they may apply themselves to their work with undivided attention. Apart from the free living it is proposed to give them ten taels monthly, in order that they may not have to indulge in 'melancholy reflections.' Generosity is above all things the fittest stimulus for those who apply themselves to science and learning.

"6. The progress made by the students is to be properly and liberally acknowledged and rewarded, not merely in token of satisfaction with their labors, but also as an encouragement for those within and without who might not otherwise use all their energies for the purposes of study, since it is in the interest of the State and the common weal to fire the ambition of study in every possible way.

"A further official document, published in the *Pekin Gazette* on the 24th of April, 1867, contains a reply to a counter petition addressed by Wo-jen, the principal member of the Imperial Council, wherein he had set forth the undesirability of complying with the wishes of the reformers. 'It was a mistake,' he had said, 'to suppose that in this big China there were not able men enough. There existed people in large numbers proficient in mathematics, astronomy, and all the other sciences. You need only look for them.' Whereupon the Imperial decree instantly charged Councillor Wo to look for them. He was, in fact, to form a rival institution, in which his candidates were to vie with those to be educated on the new principles. 'And,' the document significantly adds, 'this undertaking shall not be considered a mere formality.'

"Two days later the *Gazette* contains a further official communication to this effect:—That whereas Wo-jen has been charged with pointing out men of proficiency, of whom he said there existed ample numbers in the empire, the same had sent in an immediate report, stating that he had not had any special men in his eye, and that he would never dare to propose this one or that one at haphazard—the said Wo shall not for all that be freed from the obligation he has thus undertaken. He shall go on seeking for such individuals, and shall bring them under official notice in order that they may receive their further education in the institution he will found in friendly rivalry to that of Prince Kung.'

"And the next and last chapter in this curious Chinese court play is the already-mentioned promotion of this opponent Wo to a seat in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs."

A Hindoo Wedding.

A Hindoo wedding, or at least that portion of it which takes place in the street, is worth seeing. Last evening I heard the sounding of trumpets and beating of drums, and stepping upon the verandah, had a fine opportunity of seeing a wedding procession. It was high class—the marriage of one who has any amount of rupees to spend. The procession turned the street corner and came past the house—scores of men and boys with torches, then the music, ten or twelve drums and tambourines, two gongs, two men with iron rings beaten with an iron pin, several cow bells, four trumpets, two flageolets, each musician playing with spirit, if not with understanding—the drummers doing their best, just as you have seen drummers at an old-fashioned country muster; the bell men jingling their bells as if life depended upon getting the utmost of jingle out of them, and the trumpeters blowing their loudest blasts. No melody, no rhythm, no time, but each musician making music after his own conception. It was a "calathumpian" band in earnest, doing its best music. Then came the candle bearers—candles by the hundred in glass shades—six, eight, ten, twelve candles fixed to a frame, carried by the bearer on his shoulders. The two gong men walked each beneath a canopy in the form of a pagoda, carried by four men, the pagoda decorated with silver and gold. Mingled with the candle bearers were the bearers of red, green, and blue Bengal lights.

After these came a bamboo cart drawn by two white bullocks; upon the cart a car in the shape of a peacock, a carved neck decorated and adorned with all the colors of that bird's plumage, its tail reaching far behind; six boys sitting in the car, bearing flags, and a dozen or more boys, in crimson tunics and gold banded turbans, also carrying flags.

Then more candlebearers and blue lights, all escorting the young bridegroom, borne in a gorgeous chair, overlaid with gold—a canopy, with a dome, above him, bright with colors—the bridegroom in a cloth of gold robe, with a turban of gold—two pages in scarlet and gold standing by his side—a great crowd cheering—the bridegroom yet in his teens, looking with complaisance upon the brilliant spectacle. He was on his way to the house of the bride, where there will be great feasting for a week to come. —*Boston Journal.*

—The Oshkosh *Northwestern* says that Winnebago county, Wisconsin, is good for 2500 majority for Grant and Colfax. This is 500 better than she ever did before.

—Congressman Finck, an Ohio Democrat, once said of Grant:—"I honor him, sir, not only for his brilliant services in the field, but because of his magnanimity in the hour of triumph, and his genuine modesty."

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MEAT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received in duplicate, until SATURDAY, the 12th day of September, at 12 M., for all the Fresh and Corned Beef and Mutton required for sale or issue to all connected with the Department of Washington, in this city. Also for supplying the troops at Forts Foote and Washington, Md., with Fresh and Corned Beef. Said proposals for Washington, D. C., will include all Fresh and Corned Beef and Mutton required for issues, and for sales to officers and others authorized to purchase at this depot.

The Fresh Beef required for sales to officers supplied to be of the finest quality, of select parts, made by the officer in charge, from the hind quarters and ribs of the fore quarters. That required for the troops to be of equal proportions of fore and hind quarters; necks, shanks, and kidney tallow not received. All the meat will be subject to rigid inspection; to be of excellent marketable quality, and in unexceptionable condition. In all cases, if the meat is not satisfactory, purchases in the open market will be made at the expense of the contractor.

The contractor will be required to deliver the meat at the storehouses, at the places named, where he will distribute it in such quantities, and at such times, as an officer of the Subsistence Department may direct.

Separate proposals will be received for supplying the troops at Forts Foote or Washington, Md., with Fresh and Corned Beef, and with Corned Beef and Mutton, in Washington, D. C., but no proposition will be regarded for furnishing the Fresh Beef in Washington, D. C., without it includes both sales and issues. In accepting the last bid the lowest average price on the quantity required for both purposes will be considered. Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids.

Payment to be made at this Office monthly for all meat purchased or when in funds for the purpose.

All questions respecting quality and condition will be settled by the officer of the Subsistence Department receiving the meat.

The contracts will be made for six months from the 1st day of October, 1868, or such period as the Commissary-General may determine.

The proposals for supplying all connected with the Department of Washington is made by direction of Brevet Major-General Ed. R. S. Canby, commanding.

G. BELL,
Depot and Chief C. S.

9 5 6t

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General T. Wilson, C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md., on THURSDAY, September 10, at 12 M., for all the Fresh Beef required at Fort McHenry, Md., for six months from October 1, 1868, or such less time as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct. The beef to be delivered there on the order of the acting Commissary of Subsistence at that place; of a good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded). The necks of the cattle slaughtered to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters to be cut from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Bidders are requested to be present to respond to their bids, and be prepared to give bonds for the fulfilment of their contract.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly, "Proposals for Fresh Beef at Fort McHenry, Md." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any bids for good cause.

Conditions, requirements, payments, etc. etc., as heretofore.

By command of Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby.

G. BELL,
Chief Commissary Subsistence.

9 5 4t

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PROPOSITIONS.

PROPOSITIONS FOR COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
CHARLESTON, S. C., August 31, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 15th day of September, 1868, for furnishing and delivering at the wharves of the United States Government in Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla., the following amounts of Coal, viz.:

At Charleston, S. C., 1,000 tons.
At Savannah, Ga., 1,000 tons.
At Fernandina, Fla., 500 tons.

Bidders will state the price per ton of 2,000 pounds, and the time within which they will deliver the Coal.

Bidders will be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their ability to fulfil their contracts.

The Coal must be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of the officer receiving it.

Payment will be made on the certificate of the officer receiving the Coal, and the approval of the Chief Quartermaster of the Department.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Coal," and addressed to the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By command of Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby.

G. BELL,
Chief Commissary Subsistence.

9 5 4t

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH.
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	121,400·00
50,000	United States 7-30 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,500·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value. Cost, $1089,679 20,	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	36,000·0
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies ($6076·00; estimated value	3,0:7·00
	Cash in Bank	$103 017·10
	Cash in Drawer	200·52
		183,315·62
		$1 507,605·18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig,	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry Ballett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernardon,
William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1868 $35e,000·00.
$33,693·22	

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5 500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. Wetherill,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25 }

INSURE AT HOME

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [4 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
J

MENKEN.

More Specimens of Her Infelicitous Rhymes.

The following is another batch of "poems" from the Menken's forthcoming volume, entitled, "Infelicia:"—

WORKING AND WAITING.

Look on that form, once fit for the sculptor!
Look on that cheek, where the roses have died!
Working and waiting have robbed from the artist
All that his marble can show for his pride.
Statue-like sitting
Alone, in the fitting
And wind-haunted shadows that people her hearth.
God protect all of us—
God shelter all of us—
From the reproach of such things on the earth!

All the day long, and all through the cold midnight,
Still the hot needle she wearily plies,
Haggard and white as the ghost of a spurned one,
Sewing white robes for the chosen one's eyes—
Lost in her sorrow,
But for the morrow
Phantom-like speaking in every stitch.
God protect all of us—
God shelter all of us—
From the curse born with each sigh for the rich!

Low burns the lamp. Fly swifter thou needle!
Swifter thou asp for the breast of the poor!
Else the pale light will be stolen by pity,
Ere of the vital part thou hast made sure;
Dying, yet living—
All the world's giving
Barely the life that runs out with the thread.
God protect all of us—
God shelter all of us—
From her last glance as she follows the dead!

What if the morning finds her still bearing
All the soul's load of a merciless lot,
Fate will not lighten a grain of the burden,
While the poor bearer by man is forgot;
Sewing and sighing—
Sewing and dying—
What to such life is a day or two more?
God protect all of us—
God shelter all of us—
From the new day's lease of woe to the poor.

Hasten ye winds! and yield her the mercy
Lying in sleep on your purified breath;
Yield her the mercy, enfolding a blessing,
Yield her the mercy, whose signet is death;
In her toil stopping,
See her work dropping,
Fate! thou art merciful! Life! thou art done!
God protect all of us—
God shelter all of us—
From the heart breaking, and yet living on!

Winds that have smited her! tell ye the story
Of the young life of the needle that bled;
Making its bridge over death's soundless waters
Out of a swaying and soul-cutting thread.
Over it going,
All the world knowing,
Thousands have trod it, foot-bleeding, before;
God protect all of us—
God shelter all of us—
Should she look back from the opposite shore!

MYSELF.

Where is the promise of my years,
Once written on my brow?
Ere errors, agonies, and fears,
Brought with them all that speaks in tears,
Ere I had sunk beneath my peers;
Where sleeps that promise now?

Nought lingers to redeem those hours,
Still, still to memory sweet!
The flowers that bloomed in sunny bowers
Are withered all; and Evil towers
Supreme above her sister powers
Of Sorrow and Deceit.

I look along the columned years
And see Life's riven fane,
Just where it fell, amid the jeers
Of scornful lips, whose mocking sneers
Forever biss within mine ears
To break the sleep of pain.

I can but own my sleep is vain,
A desert void of peace;
I missed the goal I sought to gain,
I missed the measure of the strain
That lulls Fame's fever in the brain,
And bids Earth's tumult cease.

Myself! alas for them so poor,
A theme but rich in fear;
I stand a wreck on Error's shore,
A spectre not within the door,
A houseless shadow evermore,
An exile lingering here.

MYSELF AGAIN.

Away down into the shadowy depths of the Real
I once lived.
I thought that to seem was to be;
But the waters of Marah were beautiful, yet they were bitter—
I waited, and hoped, and prayed;
Counting the heart-throbs and the tears that answered them.
Through my earnest pleadings for the True, I learned that the mildest mercy of life was a smiling sneer;
And that the business of the world was to lash with vengeance all who dared to be what their God had made them.
Smother back tears to the red blood of the heart!
Crush out things called souls!
No room for them here!

Now I gloss my pale face with laughter, and sail my voice on with the tide,
Decked in jewels and lace, I laugh beneath the gaslight's glare, and quaff the purple wine,
But the minor-keyed soul is standing naked and hungry upon one of Heaven's high hills of light;
Standing and waiting for the blood of the feast!
Starving for one poor word!
Waiting for God to launch out some beacon on the boundless shores of this night.
Shivering for the uprising of some soft wing under which it may creep, lizard-like, to warmth and rest.
Waiting! starving and shivering!

Still I trim my white bosom with crimson roses; for none shall see the thorns.
I bind my aching brow with a jewelled crown; that none shall see the iron one beneath.
My silver-sandaled feet keep impatient time to the music, because I cannot be calm.
I laugh at earth's passion fever of love; yet I know that God is near to the soul on the hill, and hears the ceaseless ebb and flow of a hopeless love through all my laughter.
But if I can cheat my heart with the old comfort—that love can be forgotten—is it not better?
After all, living is but to play a part!
The poorest worm would be a jewel-headed snake if she could!

All this grandeur of glare and glitter has its night-time.
The pallid eyelids must shut out smiles and daylight.
Then I fold my cold hands, and look down at the restless rivers of a love that rushes through my life.
Unseen and unknown they ride on over black rocks and chasms of Death.
Oh, for the sweet word to bridge their terrible depths!
Oh, jealous soul! why wilt thou crave and yearn for what thou canst not have?
And life is so long—so long.

With the daylight comes the business of living;
The prayers that I sent trembling up the golden thread of hope all come back to me,
I lock them close in my bosom, far under the velvet and roses of the world,
For I know that stronger than these torrents of passion is the soul that hath lifted itself up to the hill.
What care I for his careless laugh?
I do not sigh; but I know that God hears the life-blood dripping as I, too, laugh;
I would not be thought a foolish rose, that flaunts her red heart out to the sun,
Loving is not living!

Yet through all this I know that night will roll back from the still, gray plain of heaven, and that my triumph shall rise sweet with the dawn!
When these mortal mists shall unclothe the world, then shall I be known as I am!
When I dare be dead and buried behind a wall of wings, then shall he know me!
When this world shall fall, like some old ghost, wrapped in the black skirts of the wind, down into the fathomless eternity of fire, then shall souls uprise!
When God shall lift the frozen seal from struggling voices, then shall we speak!
When the purple-and-gold of our inner natures shall be lighted up in the Eternity of Truth, then will love be mine!
I can wait!

CRIME.

Remarkable Cases in Germany.

A late number of the *Criminal Zeitung* contains the following singular items of crime:—

A gentleman in Augsburg, a man of highly noble family, fifty-five years, distinguished by the public purity and dignity of his life was some years ago, to the amazement of every one, detected in stealing silver. Investigation revealed that he had been afflicted with a *cleptomania* for stealing and secreting silverware of every description. The scandal was hushed up, but it has been revived by the sale at auction of an immense number of small objects in silver by the family of the gentleman. It comprised thimbles, pencils, teaspoons, silver jewelry, such as the South German peasantry wear, old coin, buttons, scutcheons, wrenched iron ladies' workboxes, crosses, cups, and was, in short, a real museum of *argenterie*.

A clergyman of Pomerania, who had become somewhat noted by his accession to an immense estate, has been made the subject of a church investigation, charged with the extraordinary crime of maintaining illicit relations with his six sisters and two daughters, for many years past. He did not pretend to deny the accusation, but, on the contrary, defended his acts with an energy which was even fanatical, citing Scripture and urging his argument with great boldness and ingenuity. He had, as it appeared, actually founded a sect and induced several respectable families to join it, all of whom appeared to be inspired with the same bewildering *illumineeism* as himself. They had privately printed a book entitled "Light," which contained their doctrines, and which is being carefully suppressed by the police.

A young lady of Munich, named Erminia Schlug, was recently detected in a singular crime. For some weeks the families inhabiting the hotel in which Miss Schlug lived had been subject to frequent, alarming, but exceedingly varied attacks of illness. After a long police investigation it was discovered that the young lady had a lover, a student named Von Beck, who was so enthusiastically devoted to physiology, toxicology, and similar branches of study, that he spared no one as a subject for his experiments. Much of his time was spent in devising or investigating the most subtle poisons, and those most difficult of detection, and his mistress aided him in these studies by administering his drugs to her fellow-tenants.

The trial revealed the fact that Von Beck and Erminia had spared themselves as little as other people, their bodies being marked with the scars of experiments which had involved a terrible amount of long-continued pain, while the young lady boasted with triumph of the poisons and antidotes which she had swallowed. The pair escaped with a nominal punishment, and received a decided eulogy in the columns of the *Tagblatt* for their "heroic, though mistaken, devotion to the cause of science."

At Heilbronn, in Swabia, a little boy noted for his honesty and goodness, the son of a miller, was detected in stealing money from his father, and on being questioned, declared that Black John, a well-known rascal and outlaw of the neighborhood, had threatened to cut off all his fingers unless he would bring him, Black John, every day a certain sum. He was let off with a reprimand, but was in terrible alarm lest John should carry out his threat. The next day he came running into the mill in extreme agony, declaring that Black John had chased him with a knife, and being seized with convulsions actually died of fright.

The father of the boy being a man of great strength and impetuous passions, at once seized a knife and rushing forth, encountered Black John with the irresistible fury of a madman, and having beat him to helpless-ness and bound him, deliberately cut off all his fingers and thumbs, heedless of the screams of his victim. The editor of the *Criminal Zeitung* observes that while every detail of this case is reported with fidelity, it resembles in a striking degree an event which occurred near Altotting in 1784, the only difference being that the child in the former case was a little girl, and that the criminal actually did cut one of her fingers off.

COMMERCE.

Increase of Oregon Shipping.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:—Our Oregon neighbors have evidently been making good use of their ship building resources of late. We are not sure that they will not hereafter own the largest fleet of home built vessels on this coast. They have not only every facility for building vessels, but have profitable and inexhaustible freights to keep them employed. The *Oregonian* notices one of the largest shipping lines, owned by Simpson Brothers, of Coos Bay. This line embraces a total of twenty-four vessels, comprising barques, brigs, and schooners. One of these, the barque Levi Stevens, a new vessel with a freight capacity of 1100 tons, is now on the return voyage from Australia, and will arrive here shortly. Some of the other large vessels are in the lumber trade between Portland and this city.

And the owners are enabled at all times to find freights for the whole of their large fleet, often sending the larger vessels to some distant port where the lumber market is brisk, and employing others in the produce trade when freights are pressing in that line. It is certainly a notable fact that twenty-four sea-going vessels are owned by one firm at an obscure little town in Oregon; and it is significant of the great increase of the shipping interest on the northern coast. New vessels drop into this port with lumber so often as hardly to attract any attention. They are constructed cheaply but well, and in a week after they are off the ways they have a cargo of lumber on board for this or some more distant point. The business is yet in its infancy, but this rapid increase of lumber craft, many of which are large and staunch enough for a foreign trade, is a sure indication of the growing wealth and importance of the Northern coast.

REMARKABLE CAVE IN CONNECTICUT.—A remarkable cave has recently been discovered on the farm of Frederick Miles, Salisbury. The entrance consists of a narrow winding passage about three feet wide, two feet high, and fifteen feet in length, descending into a chamber fifteen feet high, hung with beautiful stalactites. Passing through this chamber there is a wide but low apartment about twenty feet in length, terminating in a large room where large stalagmites warn one to tread carefully, while above the stalactites sparkle and reflect the light from the candles. Passing through another gallery is a room where a large stalactite reaches from the roof to the floor, and forms one vast pillar, resembling a sheet of water frozen. About four feet from the floor this pillar spreads out in all directions like an inverted tunnel or a cone, and as one continues looking at it, it appears to be flowing like water. Passing along through a number of galleries and large rooms too many and varied to particularize, the visitor comes to a room which baffles description. The roof of this room is shaped like a dome, but in the centre of the dome a large circular opening extends to a room above, while the sides of this opening are literally covered with stalactites which descend several feet below the aperture and assume an endless variety of shapes—some tapering to a point like icicles, while others are shaped like leaves, and others are carved in the most exquisite manner possible.

—In Burlington county, New Jersey, nineteen meetings, to be addressed by General Rusling, the Republican candidate for Congress, and others, are announced to take place before the 25th inst.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S LINES. FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation.....
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail.....$3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.....3·00
At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.....3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.
At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.
At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.
The 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9:30 A. M., 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES. From Kensington Depot.

At 7:00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:00 A. M and 3:20 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:20 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS. From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6:15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.
Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.
An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6:30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.
From Pier No. 1 North River at 5:30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden.
WILLIAM H. GATZMER, 6 15 Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.
Express Train at 12:00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 3:20 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12:00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 7:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M. (daily), 1:30 4:15, and 7:30 (daily) P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9:40 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 6:35 P. M., Express; 5:55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8:55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.
Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent. 4 8

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia		11:15 A. M
" " leaves Williamsport		8:30 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie		3:30 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia		12:00 noon
" " leaves Williamsport		8:50 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie		10:05 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia		3:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport		6:28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven		7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	11:00 A. M
" " leaves Williamsport	10:15 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7:10 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	7:40 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5:00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent. 11

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, September 7, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Mail	7:30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9:15 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic	
Mail	4:20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11:40 A. M.
Accommodation	5:50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Ateo and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street.....5:30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Ateo.....6:25 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street.....10:15 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield.....1:00 P. M. and 3:15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic,
Leaves Vine street.....7:30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic.....4:20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only on the day and train on which they are issued, $3.
7 24 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:20 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Norinumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:10 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.
Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.
All the above trains run daily, sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 1:00, and 8:45 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7:20 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8:27 A. M. and 1:49 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1:50 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 7:06 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:30 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 11:20 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M. and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 3:35 P. M.
TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.
Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.
Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.
Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.
Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3:00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.
BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line	12:00 M.
Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4	1:00, 6:00 and 10:30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	1:35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	5:00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3	3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Day Express	5:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL R. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M., 1, 6, 9¼ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:16, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05 and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7¾, 8:20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 9¾ A. M., 3 and 8¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, No. 728 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 25, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.
At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:35 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations, Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.
At 10:10 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at Intermediate Stations.
At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.
At 2:35

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Wife Beaters — Fast Driving — Alleged Larceny — Potato Thieves — Running over a Child—Robbing his Employer.

—The list of the modern order of wife beaters is increasing at a very rapid rate. To-day we find occasion to report two of these. One R. R. H. Edwards, living at No. 2113 Carleton street, who is a music teacher, was before Alderman Pancoast yesterday, charged on the oath of his wife with having maltreated her. The allegation was that, not being able to sing in first-class style yesterday, while he was instructing her, he struck her. The Alderman held him in $500 to answer. The other was the case of one James Dougherty, who resides at Front and Mifflin streets. The wife, who is at the Hospital, recites the story of his wrong-doings, and says that yesterday they got into a quarrel, which terminated in his first beating his wife with his fist and then cutting her with a knife. James was arrested, and suddenly committed by Alderman Tittermary.

—John McGittigan is the owner of an animal, which he boasts of as a fast nag. Yesterday he was captured at Germantown avenue and Seventh streets, while driving at a furious rate. After coming to, the policeman jumped into the wagon, and soon had evidence why John was going at such a rapid pace. There were two barrels of whisky in the vehicle. Alderman Hood fined him for fast driving, and then held him for a hearing before the United States Commissioner, where he will have a chance of explaining how he came in possession of the liquor.

—William Hiffliager was overhauled last evening at Front and Vine streets with a box of pepper in his possession, of which he could render no satisfactory explanation. The policeman took him into custody and gave him a hearing before Alderman Toland, who suspecting that he had stolen the article from some spice mill, held him for a further hearing.

—The police of the Second District yesterday arrested James Burns and Charles Dougherty, who are charged with stealing potatoes from the farmers along South street. Alderman Tittermary committed both for trial.

—A little girl, aged six years, yesterday at noon was run over at Fifth and Race streets by a milk wagon. Day Sergeant Reese happening in the vicinity, arrested Archibald Anderson, the driver of the vehicle, and took him before Alderman Williams, who bound him over for a further hearing.

—William Harris was yesterday before Alderman Lungren, of the Twenty-fourth Ward, on the charge of removing some money from a coat, the property of his employer. William is a workman in a brick-yard in West Philadelphia, and it is alleged that he stole the money from the coat, which was hanging in the office. He was sent below for trial.

THE NINETEENTH WARD OUTRAGE.—During last evening and this morning the residence of Mrs. Mohrmann, mother of the little Mary, who was yesterday found in a pond at Sixth and Susquehanna avenue, where she had been thrown after having been outraged and murdered, was visited by thousands of sympathizing friends, who expressed their anxiety to catch hold of the fiend who had perpetrated the outrage. Many of them are in such a state that did they find him they would lynch him.

There are no additional facts elicited since our issue of yesterday, except the testimony of Dr. E. B. Shapleigh, the Coroner's physician, who made a post-mortem examination of the body. That examination showed that the lower part of the body had been terribly lacerated in the fiend's attempt at outrage. The surgeon also found a great quantity of dried blood on the head and arms, which proved that the child had been dead some time before it was thrown into the pool. That the child had suffered fearful agony was evident by the bruised and mangled condition of the head, neck, arms, and body. The wounds on the head were administered by some blunt instrument, the elbow had been twisted out of joint, and the neck looked as though it had been encircled with a rope.

Coroner Daniels has been untiring in his efforts to obtain some clue as to the murderer, but we are sorry to say, that none has yet been got. The only description given of him was that elicited from Mary's companions, who said that he was a tall, slim man, with black whiskers. Lieutenant Witcraft and his men spent yesterday and the whole of last night in endeavoring to obtain some information, but they failed. Every house in the immediate vicinity has been visited, but there is no clue, and the probability is that the murderer will escape. Mayor McMichael this morning issued a proclamation, offering a reward of $1000 for information that will lead to the detection and conviction of the murderer.

There has been much dissatisfaction manifested at the course pursued yesterday by the Chief of the Detective force, in not proceeding at once to the scene of the diabolical outrage with his entire force, instead of detailing but two men to work up the case. However, the Mayor this morning took the matter in charge and sent the more experienced of the detectives to the spot with instructions to use their utmost endeavors to ferret out the author of this horrible crime.

Coroner Daniels has decided to commence an investigation in the matter on Friday morning next, at 10 o'clock, at the Eleventh District Station.

MULTUM IN PARVO.—The political pot is beginning to boil quite lively. "Copperheads" and "Rads" are both straining every nerve to get at the top of the heap. Flag-raisings, torch-light parades, and mass meetings are all the rage. The wire-pullers are already busy, and "corruption-money" is floating about. The contest waxes warm.

—Mr. Brown has returned to the city. He didn't like the country. Says it is a good place for cows and calves, and such like, but regards the city as the proper place for man and woman to live in. He seems to ignore the fact that a great many calves live in cities. Perhaps he is reticent on personal grounds.

—Money is a good thing—but it isn't every thing. Brains are something, but not all. Plenty of brains and plenty of money make a combination that could hardly fail to suit the most fastidious taste—as the Principals of female boardings-chools say of their skim-milk fare at the tables.

—"Brown, have you seen *Foul Play* yet? All the go now." "Seen it! Zounds and forty muskets; why, I've seen little else for a year. Haven't had dealings with one man in ten who hasn't shown it. Foul play, Jones; gad, there isn't any other!"

—The newsboys do not split seconds in order to be accurate in time. At 2 P. M. they cry, "Here's the TELEGRAPH; 4 o'clock edition." At 3 P. M. it is, "Buy the TELEGRAPH; 5 o'clock edition." Sharp boys!

—The late Chief Engineer of the Fire Department will get his monument. The sculptor goes on with his work to-day. The association meets again to-day.

—The weather to-day is damp and chilly. Fall is upon us in good earnest. Shake the camphor from your great coats.

—It is said that where there's a will there's a way. Nevertheless, it is often pretty hard to find the way into a will.

—The "Grant and Colfax" Campaign Club of 1868 meets at the City Armory, on Broad street, this evening. Attend!

—The "Collis" Zouaves hold a meeting this evening to reorganize the regiment.

—The races at Suffolk Park came to their end yesterday. A happy farewell.

—Do people have less habits in warm weather than in cold weather?

A SAFE BLOWN OPEN A SECOND TIME.—A few nights since a safe located in the soap manufactory of Gready & Keefe, on Fourth street, above Lombard, was blown open by robbers, and rifled of its contents. The safe was sent to the manufacturer's and repaired. Yesterday it was returned to its old quarters, as it was supposed to be, in a burglar-proof condition. However, last night the place was again entered by thieves, who used an axe on the back door. They turned their attention to the proof, and having drilled the door, packed it with powder, and lighting the match, the door again yielded. The robbers obtained nothing.

THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—The deliberations of this body were resumed this morning at 10 o'clock. R. J. Brown, Esq., of Kansas, in the chair, called the meeting to order. The minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

The Treasurer presented a report, exhibiting that after paying all bills, there was still on hand a balance of $249 80. Last year on his roll he had the names of 728 members; since then 419 have dissolved their connection with the Association. The receipts since the last report were stated to be $2718 48; expenditures, $2468 68.

The report was accepted, and referred to the Auditing Committee.

The Committee appointed on Monday to nominate officers for the ensuing year, reported the following:—President—Edwin Parrish, Philadelphia; Vice-Presidents—Ferris Bringhurst, Wilmington, Del.; E. S. Wayne, Cincinnati, Ohio; Albert E. Ebert, Chicago, Ill.; Treasurer—Charles A. Tufts, Dover, N. H.; Permanent secretary—John M. Maisch, Philadelphia.

Executive Committee—Thomas S. Wiegand, Philadelphia; P. W. Bedford New York; Charles A. Heinitsh, Lancaster, Pa; Thomas E. Jenkins, Lawrenceville, Ky.; Prof. John M. Maisch, ex-officio.

Committee on the Progress of Pharmacy—Frederick Hoffman, New York; Dr. F. Mahla, Chicago, Ill.; Lewis Dohur, Baltimore, Md.; G. F. H. Markus, Boston, Mass.

Committee on the Drug Market—H. A. Gillathy, N. Y.; Charles Bullock Philadelphia; Henry H. Fuller, Chicago; John P. North, Baltimore; Isaac T. Campbell, Boston.

Committee on Scientific Queries—William Proctor, Jr., Philadelphia; George C. Close, Brooklyn; J. J. Graham, Philadelphia.

Business Committee—A. B. Taylor, Philadelphia; John F. Hancock, Baltimore; E. H. Sargeant, Chicago.

Permanent Committeeon Pharmacopeia—William Proctor, Jr., A. B. Taylor.

The Auditing Committee reported that they had examined the Treasurer's accounts, and found them all correct.

The President elect was introduced, and made a brief address, returning his thanks to the Convention for the honor tendered him and promising to do all in his power to further the interests of the Association.

Professor Robbins, of New York city, then read the report of the Drug Market Committee. It was drawn up in the most elaborate style, and was replete with facts and figures about the details of the business. After some discussion, a committee was appointed to deliberate upon certain sections of the report (alleged to not express the opinions of the Association), with instructions to report this afternoon.

Ordered that the first business of the morrow be the reading of a scientific paper by Dr. Squibb.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

DICKINSON COLLEGE—ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT.—The Rev. R. L. Dashiell, D. D., of Orange, N. J., Newark Conference, M. E. Church, was elected by the Board of Trustees at an adjourned meeting, held at No. 1018 Arch street, in this city, yesterday, 8th instant, to the Presidency of Dickinson College, to fill the place of the late H. M. Johnson, D. D., deceased. The new President is a native of the Eastern shore of Maryland, being born at Salisbury about the year 1825 or 1826. He is a graduate of this institution, and of the class of 1846. Having taken the highest honors, he entered the Baltimore Annual Conference in the spring of 1848. His career as a minister has been most successful, filling the first pulpits of the denomination. He brings to his position rare powers of mind, and being well and favorably known throughout the patronizing conferences, his connection with this time-honored institution will contribute greatly to its continued and increasing prosperity. The election was unanimous.

"THE MIRROR."—The Soldiers' and Sailors' State Central Committee has just issued the first number of *The Mirror*, a pictorial paper that is intended for gratuitous circulation through the State. It contains a faithful picture of General Grant, an allegorical representation of the situation, and a cartoon of cuts, showing what the Union prisoners suffered at Andersonville, and what the Rebels gained by it.

RUN OVER.—Simon Hill, colored, while seated on a cartload of boards this morning, fell into the street at Tenth and Race streets, and the wheel passed over his left foot, which was terribly crushed.

LOGAN.

The General Summing Up the Issues.

In a recent speech, in Illinois, General Logan closed as follows:—

Now, my fellow-citizens, I desire to read for my conclusion some extracts I have prepared, which, I think, sums up this whole question in a nutshell:—

Why the Democratic party should not be trusted—

First. The Democratic party forces upon the country and the Republican administration the expenditure of more than $4,000,000,000 from the Treasury.

Second. That the rebellion was begun for the express purpose of overthrowing Republican institutions and establishing upon their ruins a slaveholding oligarchy, and that all the burdens of taxation, past, present and prospective, are the necessary consequence of a Democratic rebellion.

Third. The vast sacrifice of life on the battle-field, and in the hospitals and prisons, is justly due to the treasonable action and purposes of the Democratic leaders.

Fourth. That in the preparation of this Rebellion the whole power of the last Democratic administration was exhausted, the public treasury plundered, the navy scattered or dismantled, the army placed under the command of traitors and carried beyond the reach of the incoming administration, and within the borders of the contemplated revolutionary government.

Fifth. That all these acts were done in obedience to the orders of the Democratic conspirators, and by the advice and with the approval of the Democratic leaders, in every section of the country.

Sixth. These same leaders controlled the Democratic Nominating Convention, dictated its platform, and designated its candidates.

Seventh. That these same leaders, by their public orators and press, declare it to be their settled policy that Democratic success shall restore to the late Democrats and rebels in arms supremacy in the Government of the nation, and that all that was lost by rebel defeat on the battle-field shall be regained by the election of the Democratic candidates.

Eighth. That they, the Democratic rebel leaders, affirm only, as the consequence of their triumph, the renewal of the war, the destruction of the reorganized States, and the overthrow of the Republican representative branch of the Government, and its subjection to Executive will and dictation.

Next, why should the Republican party be trusted?

First. That of all its millions of men not one, during the war, was a traitor. Every man stood firmly by liberty, by the Constitution, by the flag, and the Union.

Second. That its civil administration of the Government, notwithstanding the exigencies of the war, has saved the people, as compared with Democratic rule, $80,000,000 within the last eight years, being an average of over $10,000,000 per annum.

Third. That it has actually paid and cancelled nearly $1,700,000,000 of the liabilities incurred during the war, and since the close of the war, while steadily reducing the public taxes, it has reduced the public debt from $2,757,689,539 43 to $2 510,245,866 74, making a payment of the debt of $247,443,684 69.

Fourth. That it has reduced taxes on different articles, the two last Congresses—the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth—to $190,000,000.

Fifth. That but for the obstinacy of the Democrats in Congress and of their pliant tool, Andrew Johnson, a reduction of the interest upon the public debt amounting to at least $40,000,000 per annum, would have been provided for by the Funding bill.

Sixth. That the Republican party, by its candidates and platform, is irrevocably pledged to economy, to the maintenance of the public faith, the preservation of the peace and the unity of the States, the liberty and prosperity of the people, and that all its pledges in the past have been redeemed, offering the best guarantee of the value of these pledges to the people in the future.

The *Sun* declares that Ohio is shaky, and does not wonder that Mr. Pendleton deems it best to stay at home.

—A white Kentuckian tried to steal from a negro's melon patch and was shot for it.

—Booth declines $3000 for six nights' performance at Buffalo.

POLITICAL.

HEADQUARTERS

"BOYS IN BLUE,"

No. 527 CHESNUT Street,

SEPTEMBER 8, 1868.

ATTENTION!

In pursuance of a resolution of the

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

Who adhere to the cause of the country in Peace, as they fought for it in war,

A NATIONAL CONVENTION

OF THE

VETERANS OF THE WAR

WILL MEET IN

PHILADELPHIA

ON THE

First and Second of October,

PROXIMO,

For the purpose of consulting upon the present condition and future prospects of our beloved country, and to devise means for prosecuting with vigor GRANT'S LAST CAMPAIGN.

Conjointly with the members of said Committee from Pennsylvania (General FISHER), and the Chairman of the State Central Committee (General COLLIS), the undersigned hereby announce the following as the mode of more perfectly organizing those who will participate in said Convention, and in the

GRAND PARADE

Which will take place

On the First or Second of October,

As may be determined, and announced in future orders.

First—A Battalion of escort will be mustered in forthwith, to be composed of twenty picked men from each Ward.

Second—Companies of thirty-two men will be formed, who shall select one Captain, two Lieutenants, and two Sergeants, and be lettered as they are mustered in.

Third—The first ten Companies will be formed into a Regiment, and the first three Regiments into a Brigade, and the first three Brigades into a Division, and the first three Divisions into a Corps, etc. etc.

Fourth—The Field Officers of Regiments will be selected by the Line Officers of the same.

Fifth—The Brigade Commanders will be selected by the Regimental Field Officers; the Division Commanders by the Brigade Commanders, and the Corps Commanders will be announced hereafter in orders from these Headquarters.

The uniform will consist of Fatigue Cap, Blue Blouse, and a red, white and blue Cockade.

An officer will be in attendance at Headquarters,

No. 527 CHESNUT Street,

Daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M., to muster in recruits, and organize companies, etc. etc.

Upon the Company Rolls may be entered the Field Service of recruits, which Rolls will be preserved for future reference.

RALLY, COMRADES,

And let this demonstration be worthy of our great leader,

GENERAL GRANT,

And the great soldiers who will be present to review you.

Visiting organizations will report as soon as possible to the undersigned, giving number of men and officers who will be present.

JOSHUA T. OWEN,

COMMANDER.

9 8 2t

THIRD EDITION

MASSACHUSETTS.

Republican State Convention—William Claflin Nominated for Governor.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

The Republican State Convention.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 9.—The Republican State Convention was called to order at quarter past 11 o'clock by Hon. J. M. S. Williams, of Cambridge. Hon. W. W. Rice, of Worcester, was chosen temporary Chairman, and W. S. Robinson, of Malden, Secretary *pro tem.* A committee of one from each county was then appointed to report a list of permanent officers' also Finance and Credential Committees. It was voted to invite all members of Congress from this State to take part in the proceedings; Colonel Wright, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent organization, reported for President Hon. G. S. Blouwell, of Groton, with a list of 54 Vice-Presidents and 13 Secretaries.

After further business William Clafl in was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Naval Orders.

Commodore John M. Berrien has been detached from duty as Light-House Inspector of the Fifth District, and placed in waiting orders. Commodore Dormin relieves him. Lieutenant A. S. Crownshield has been ordered to duty at the Naval Academy. Lieutenant-Commander McDougal has been detached from the command of the Jamestown, and placed on waiting orders.

The Illness of Ex-President Pierce.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 9.—Ex-President Franklin Pierce was considered more comfortable at noon to-day, but he still remains unconscious, and is considered by his physicians and friends to be in a very dangerous condition. His complaint is said to be an aggravated attack of cholera-morbus.

Arrival of Specie from Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Arrived, steamship Scotia. She brings £10,000 in specie.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Stocks heavy; Chicago and Rock Island, 101⅜; Reading, 90; Canton, 45¾; Erie, 46¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 101; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 107⅞; Michigan Southern, 84; New York Central, 123½; Illinois Central, 142½; Cumberland preferred, 36; Virginia 6s, 53¾; Missouri 6s, 97; Hudson River, 141; 5-20s, 1862, 113⅜; do. 1864, 109⅝; do. 1865, 111; do. new, 108⅛; 10-40s, 105. Gold, 144¾. Money, 5 per cent. Exchange, 9¾ per cent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Cotton dull at 28@28½c. Flour dull; sales 7500 barrels; State, $7 15@9 70; Ohio, $8 90@11 40; Western, $7 15@9 90; Southern, $8 90@14 60; California, $9 65@12. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c. Corn firmer and advanced 1@2c; sales of 81,000 bushels at $1 19@1 24½. Oats steady; sales of 32,000 bushels at 68@72c. Beef quiet. Rye heavy; Western, $1 43. Mess Pork quiet at $29 40. Lard firm at 20¼@20½c. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—Cotton dull, nominally 24½c. Flour dull, and quotations nominal; Howard street superfine, $8 75@9 50; do. extra, $10 50@12 25; do. family, $12 50@13; City Mills superfine, $9@9 25; do. extra, $10 25@12 50; do. family, $12 50@13 50; Western superfine, $8@8 50; do. extra, $9 75@11. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn weak and unchanged. Rye and Oats unchanged. Provisions firm at yesterday's quotations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—Flour, $5 50@5 65. Wheat—choice shipping $1 90@1 95. Legal-tenders, 70¾.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Gleadinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	124½	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	107¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	46¾	Toledo & Wabash.	58½
Pb. and Rea. R.	89¼	Mil. & St. Paul com	36½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84	Adams Express	41
Ole. and Pitt. R.	85⅝	Wells, Fargo	25½
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	85¾	U. S. Express Co.	41½
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	85¾	Tennessees, new	68½
Chi. and R. I. R.	101½	Gold	144⅝

Market heavy.

POLITICAL.

—A Republican meeting in Richland township, Rush county, Indiana, on the 28th ult., was held in the rain. Still 2500 persons were present.

—"I care nothing for promotion, so long as our arms are successful."—*Grant to Sherman*, February, 1862.

—"If my course is not satisfactory, remove me at once. I do not wish in any way to impede the success of our arms."—*Grant to Halleck*, February 5, 1862.

—"This is a republic, where the will of the people is the law of the land."—*General Grant's Letter to President Johnson*, August, 1867.

—"I shall have no policy of my own to interfere against the will of the people."—*Grant's Letter*, May 29, 1868.

—"Human liberty, the only true foundation of human government."—*Grant's Letter to Citizens of Memphis.*

—The Carlinville (Ill.) *Democrat* says that at a late Democratic rally in that neighborhood, just three hundred banners were carried, each one of which bore the inscription, "Do you want to marry a nigger?" The procession was twelve hours passing a given point, said point being a grocery.

—A Washington correspondent says:—"A prominent gentleman, who has returned here from Maine, says that the best informed Democrats concede that the Republicans will carry that State by at least 20,000 majority. Among those who express this opinion freely is Sunset Cox, who has been actively engaged in stumping the State for the Democrats. Mr. Cox, in conversation with this gentleman, said:—'I tell you, sir, it is no use shutting our eyes to plain facts. The popular enthusiasm for Grant is irresistible; he will sweep everything before him.'"

—The Grant wigwam in Newark was dedicated on Monday. The wigwam was completed in the afternoon, and preparations for the dedication were immediately commenced. Every pillar in the structure was decorated with small flags, bearing the names of Grant and Colfax. The other decorations consisted of tri colored balls, stars, and transparencies. Over the Broad street entrance, on the river side, was a banner bearing the telling inscription, "Vermont, 27,000 majority. Ho! ho! ho!" In the easterly end of the building was a large banner on which the names of the candidates for President, Vice-President, and Governor of New Jersey were inscribed. The speakers' stand was neatly decorated with American colors. The wigwam was lighted by more than thirty gas jets, which added greatly to the effect of the display.

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety,

DREKA,

1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS,

ENTIRELY NEW STYLES,

for the coming season.

Those wishing Cards will please call and examine our

SAMPLES.

All Engraving and Printing executed in the building by first-class Artists only.

Prices lower than any other house in the city.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

9 1mwsSm No. 913 ARCH Street.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON

Regulations of Commerce Between England and America Army Orders.

Democratic Nominations in Maryland—Indian Outrages in the West.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Chivalrous Binckley in a New Light.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—A private despatch from New York gives an amusing account of Mr. Binckley's investigation held there yesterday. It appears that the learned Binckley demanded of District Attorney Courtney to know what side he proposed taking in the trial. Courtney refused to give him a satisfactory reply, and was about leaving the room, when Binckley rushed towards the door and shut it, to keep the District Attorney from getting out, and in doing so he shut Courtney's finger in the door, whereupon the latter rushed upon Binckley and pounded him until he roared for quarter.

A Letter from Secretary McCulloch.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The following, addressed to the officers of customs, was issued to-day:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 5, 1868.—By a recent order in council, the British Government has directed that the merchant ships of the United States of America, the measurement whereof shall, after the first of January, 1868, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such ships, testified by the dates thereof, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted on such registers or other national papers, in the same manner and to the same extent, and for the same purpose into and for which the tonnage denoted on the certificates of registry of British ships, is deemed to be the tonnage of such ships, after making therefrom the same deductions in respect of the crew, space, and engine room as would be, if such ships were British, be made from their gross tonnage under the laws relating to British ships. It is proper that similar courtesy should be extended so far as possible to British vessels in the United States. It is accordingly directed that British vessels whose registers indicate their tonnage under the present British law, shall be taken in ports of the United States to be the tonnage so expressed in their documents, with the addition of the amount of the deductions made under British law not authorized by the measurement law of the United States. Usually the gross tonnage may be ascertained from the register. In such cases the vessel will be exempt from all measurement. If the gross tonnage is not indicated by the register it may be necessary to measure the spaces appropriated to the crew and engines below the upper deck whose capacity has been deducted under the British law, but admeasurement will be made only when, and to such extent as is absolutely necessary. Fees will be charged only for the service actually rendered, and no more. Officers will remember that spaces appropriated to engines above the upper deck to the hull, are by United States laws, as well as by the British, exempt from admeasurement for tonnage.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Army Orders.

The Secretary of War has directed General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, to New York city on official business, on the completion of which he will return to his proper station.

The Secretary has also directed that on October 20, the office of the Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer at Philadelphia, for the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, will be discontinued, and all records, of whatever character, connected therewith will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Evening's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9—Evening.—Cotton easier but not lower. Sales of 12,000 bales. Shipments from Bombay to the 8th, for a fortnight, 10,000 bales. Lard quiet at 71s. Naval stores firm.

LONDON, Sept. 9—Evening.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 61s. 6d.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Indian Murders on the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—A Fort Wallace, Kansas, despatch, dated yesterday says that a few Indians attacked a hay train at Sheridan, and killed Gardner and Edward Hariot, after which they passed westward.

Railroad Accident in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 9.—The cars on the Montgomery and Mobile Railroad to-day, while passing over a trestle-work on the Escambia river, six miles below Pollard, fell through, three cars going into the water. W. J. F. Warren, an express messenger, was instantly killed, and several passengers were badly hurt.

Democratic Nomination.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—Governor Swann was unanimously nominated in Convention to-day as the Democratic candidate for the Third Congressional District of Maryland, composed of thirteen wards of Baltimore city.

Railroad Accident.

The train from Boston did not arrive at Worcester until five minutes past 12, having been detained by accident, running over a little girl four years of age at Lake Station.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—The Hon. Fred. Stone was renominated by the Democrats in convention at Ellicott City to-day, to represent the Fifth Congressional District of this State.

Crime.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 9.—A man named Duval fatally stabbed Henry Keren, a marble worker, last night. The murderer was arrested.

FIFTH EDITION

FOREIGN.

Affairs in Great Britain—Arrest of Fenians—Movements of Jeff. Davis.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Augustine Byrne, a supposed Fenian, has been arrested, examined and remanded. Arms, munitions, etc., were found in his lodgings.

Jefferson Davis is in this city.

The Spanish Government is taking great precautions, and many army officers have been removed.

Obituary.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Enoch Train, Jr., a well-known merchant of this city, died to-day.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Gleadinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	124½	Toledo & Wabash.	58⅛
N. Y. and E. R.	70½	Mil. & St. Paul com.	36¾
Pb. and Res. R.	89¼	Adams Express	40¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83½	Wells, Fargo Exp.	25½
Clev. & Pitts'g R.	85½	U. S. Express Co.	44¾
Chi. and N. W. com	86	Tennessee 6s, new	68¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	86	Gold	144¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	101¼	Market irregular.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	107½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 9

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$250 5-20s '67 July	c. 108¾	100 sh Read.	b30. 45⅛
$500 City 6s, New	103	100 do.	s5&in. 45
$3000 Phil & Erie 6s	92¾	100 do.	s5. 45
$4000 Leh Gs gold	88	200 do.	is.s5w'n. 45
$1800 do.	88	400 do.	b30. 45
50 sh Norrist'n	70	200 do.	b30. 45 1-16
100 sh Penna R.	b5. 57	100 do.	s5. 45 1-16
30 do.	57⅛	100 do.	44 94

SECOND BOARD.

$100 Pa 6s, 3 series	108	300 sh Reading	44⅞
$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s	98⅝	100 do.	b30. 44⅞
$7000 do.	98¾	500 do.	is.s5w'n. 44⅞
$2200 Ches & Del 6s	96	200 do.	is.s5. 44⅞
$2498 Leh N 6s, '84	83	100 do.	b60. 44⅞
15 sh Penna R.	54⅞	100 do.	s10. 44⅞
100 sh Read R.	b30. 44⅞	1000 do.	s5w'n. 44⅞
1000 do.	b60. 44⅞	100 do.	s5. 44⅞

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W.	15½	Amoskeag	12½
Merrimack, D.	13½	Lowell	10½
Cocheco, L.	14	Wamsutta	9½
Sprague	12½	Victory	10½
Pacific	13½	Watregan	13
American	13½	Arnold	11½
Dunnells	13½	Hamilton	13½
Allens	13½	Richmond	13½
Manchester	13½	Gloucester	13½
Freemans	13	Mourning	12
Briggs	10½	Lancaster	13
Nassau	12½	Oriental	13

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A	4-4 17	Pocasset	4-4 17
Lawrence, C	4-4 16½	" F	3-4 11½
" F	4-4 14	Pepperell, E	15
" G	7-8 13½	" R	14
" M	3-4 13½	" O	13
" H	3-4 12½	" N	12
Pacific, Extra	4-4 16½	"	7-8 32½
" B	4-4 16½	"	8-4 42½
" L	4-4 14	"	9-4 47½
Atlantic, A	4-4 17	"	10-4 52½
" H	4-4 15½	Boot, S	15½
" L	4-4 14	" D	13½
" V	3-4 14⅜	" B	12
" N	3-4 12½	Appleton, A	4-4 17
Superior, IXL	4-4 15	Laconia, H	4-4 16½
Shawmut, C	4-4 16	" O	14½
Agawam, F	4-4 14½	" B	14½
Stark, A	4-4 16½	" E	13½
Massachusetts	4-4 15½	Lyman, E	4-4 17
" BB	4-4 14	" C	4-4 15½
" E	7-8 13½	" G	4-4 13½
Indian Head	4-4 17	Utica	4-4 22
"	3-4 14	Tremont, C	4-4 13½
Exeter, A	4-4 13½	Indian Orchard, A	4-4 16
" S	7-8 12½	" C	15
Medford	4-4 15½	" BB	13½
Augusta	4-4 15½	" W	12½
"	7-8 14	Great Falls, H	9-8 15½
Gilboa	4-4 13½	" J	4-4 14
Pittsfield, A	4-4 13½	" R	14½
Kennebec	4-4 10½	" B	13½
Everett, AA	4-4 15	Cabot, A	4-4 16
Shannon	4-4 14	" W	4-4 15
Bedford, R	3-4 11	Dwight, A	4-4 15
Conesto Co., E	3-4 9¼	" X	4-4 11½

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

New York Mills	4-4 28	Dwight	4-4 19
Wamsutta	4-4 25	Ballou & Son	4-4 16
"	3-3 25	"	7-8 14½
Tuscarora	4-4 22½	Lonsdale	4-4 19
Williamsville	4-4 22	" Cambric	27½
Bates	4-4 19	Hill	4-4 18
White Rock	4-4 18	"	7-8 16
Forestdale	4-4 18	Bartlett	3-4 16½
Indian River, X	12½	" 36-inch	15½
" XX	14	" 31-inch	14½
Attawaugan, X	12½	James St'm Mills	4-4 16½
" XX	15	" 36-inch	15½
Masonville	18	" 31-inch	14½
Blackstone	4-4 16½	Great Falls, J	7-8 14½
Hope	4-4 16½	" K	4-4 15½
Langdon	4-4 16	" P	7-8 15
" 42-inch	19	" Q	4-4 17
" 40-inch	21	Red Bank	4-4 13
Wauregan	4-4 20	Waltham, X	14
Pepperell	6-4 30	" 42 inch	16½
"	5-4 25	"	8-4 25
"	9-4 32½	"	9-4 32½
"	10-4 37½	"	10-4 37½
Utica	7-8 22	Franklin Mfg Co	4-4 15½
"	4-4 25	Bay Mills	4-4 20
"	9-4 32½	Putnam, A	4-4 13½
"	10-4 37½	" B	7-8 11½
Boot, R	5-4 11½	Green, G	4-4 13½
" D	4-4 13½	Amoskeag, A	4-4 18½
" W	4-4 19	" Z	7-8 13½
Androscoggin	4-4 18	Whitensville	4-4 16
Canoe	4-4 9½	"	7-8 12½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	18	Hartford	14½
Berkshire	16	Roanoke	12
Caledonia	16	Glasgow	17

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	20	Otis Company, CC	23
York	20	" " BB	26
Blue Hill	15	" " AA	30
Northfield	15	Warren Brown	18
Oakland	20	Lewiston, Brown	26½
Working Man's	25	Columbian	30
Union	17		

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	24	Whittenton, A	20
York	23½	" BB	16
Uncasville	16½	" C	14
American	14½	Eagle	18½
Hamilton	24	Thorndike	22½
Everett	15		

TICKS.

York, 30-inch	25	Thorndike	18
York, 32-inch	32½	Methuen, AA	32
Amoskeag, A. C. A	35	Hamilton, Regular	26
" A	30	Willow Brook	31
" B	25	Everett	20
" C	22	" A, Extra	30
" D	20	Hampden, CC	20
Conestoco 4-4	28	Pearl River	30
" Extra	33	Pittsfield	10
Swift River	18		

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	14